The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5547.—VOL. XXXVI. THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWAGE.—The steamer HUNTRESS is now prepared to tow vessels to and from sea, or to make any removal required, at the shortest notice. Apply on board, or to LANE and CO., Lower George-street. Terms strictly moderate.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—To Watson's Bay and back, 3s.; children, half-price.—The steamer VICTORIA, from Campbell's Wharf, at 10, 12, 2-30, and 4 o'clock; returning at 11, 1-30, 3, and 6 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Change of Hours.—On and after MONDAY next, the 2nd April, these packets will start as follows:

From Sydney, at 9 a.m., 12 (noon), and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY,
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and from Parramatta at 4 p.m.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.—Three times Weekly.—The ILLAWARRA, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and every THURSDAY NIGHT at 10.—Phœnix Wharf, 27th March.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The ILLAWARRA, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, going and returning via Wollongong.—Phœnix Wharf, 27th March.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The COLLAROY, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 29th March, 1855.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE.—The A.S.N. Company's steamer EAGLE, C. S. F. CHATFIELD, commander, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 2nd instant, at (12) noon.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 29th March, 1855.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—In order to accommodate the inhabitants of the Southern Districts, the directors of the A. S. N. Company have determined to extend the communication between Twofold Bay and Sydney to three voyages in each month; and for this purpose the EAGLE steamer will leave SYDNEY on the 15th and 23rd instant, and thereafter on each 8th, 11th, and 21st of each successive month; and TWOFOLD BAY on the 8th, 16th, and 26th of each month, until further notice.
JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 6th March, 1855.

STEAM to the CLARENCE.—The Grafton Steam Navigation Company's powerful new steamer GRAFTON, 93 tons, 100 horse-power, CHARLES WISEMAN, commander, having laid on as a regular trader, will leave Sydney and Grafton every alternate WEDNESDAY. Leaves Grafton WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, on return to Sydney.
Shippers will please observe that it is necessary to pay all freights at the wharf, on delivery of goods either to or from Grafton.
WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, agent, Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.—The A. S. N. Co.'s iron screw steamship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will be despatched as above, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 29th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf, at 8, p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 29th March, 1855.
Receipt of cargo will terminate this day at 1 p.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Saloon	£5 5s.	Inclusive of pro-
Intermediate	4 4s.	visions, tax,
Fore cabin	2 5s.	and fees.

The A. S. N. Company's new and powerful iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, C. R. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 28th March, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£5	0
Fore cabin	3	5

Landed on the wharf free of any other charge. Freight according to arrangement.
The S. and M. S. P. Company's steamship HELLESPONT, 530 tons, D. POLE, commander, now loading, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BRIDGES, secretary.
S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf,
March 31, 1855.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's Iron Screw Steam-ship TASMANIA, JOHN CUNCH, Esq., commander, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, on THURSDAY, 29th March, at 8, p.m.
All cargo intended for shipment will be stored free of charge, at the Company's Stores, Patent Slip Wharf. No wharfage charge-able, either in or out.
The rates of freight the same as by sailing vessels.
For freight and passage early application is requested.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.. Agents.
Botts' Wharf, March 26th.

FOR LONDON via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The magnificent steam ship PACIFIC, 1500 tons, 800 horse power, W. THOMPSON, Esq., commander, will positively sail for the above port on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 10 a.m. precisely. This vessel will proceed under steam via the Cape of Good Hope, offering a most desirable route for passengers. A few saloon cabins are still vacant, early application is necessary to
JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary, S. and M. S. P. Company,
This vessel has a bullion room and offers a good opportunity to shippers of gold and specie.
Campbell's Wharf, March 26, 1855.

FOR RAYMOND TERRACE and CLARENCE RIVER, the schooner ELLEN; to sail on FRIDAY next.
For freight apply to the Master, on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MORPETH.—The A1 regular trader GLENDUART, JAMES MOORE, master, detained by the inclemency of the weather until SATURDAY EVENING.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The brigantine MARION, 100 tons, SMITH, master, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to T. H. GREEN, Mackenzie's Wharf, Druitt-street.

NOTICE.—JENNY LIND, for WIDE BAY.—In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the above vessel will be detained until SATURDAY morning.
CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, J. HASLINGDEN, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. DAY, Sussex-street.

DETAINED in consequence of the inclement weather.—The EMILY JANE, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs on TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to pass their Entries and send in Bills of Lading for signature.
E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct (landing all her cargo on the wharf), detained in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the packet brig FLASH, 180 tons, W. WILSON, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY next. She has room for about 15 tons light freight, if engaged at once.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.—The favourite packet-brig DART, Captain WILSON, having all her dead weight on board, is fast filling up with light freight, and will be despatched on SATURDAY next.
Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—🚩 Going right up to the Wharf.—The favourite clipper brigantine SARAH ANN, 150 tons, FRANCIS, master, is now fast loading, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The fine clipper-brig IMPERIAL, Captain SKINNER, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will be despatched this week. This vessel underwent a thorough overhaul on her last voyage to Geelong, and no expense has been spared in rendering her worthy the preference she has hitherto commanded.
For freight or passage apply to G. THORNE and CO., York-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN (hourly expected, and will sail in seven days), the packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. THOMPSON BROWN, commander.
This vessel is hourly expected, and having a great part of her cargo in store, will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR PORT COOPER, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND direct.—The fine British-built brig GRATITUDE, 200 tons, Captain D. RODGERS, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 31st instant.
For freight apply to M. E. MURNIN, Commercial-buildings, Queens'-place; for passage, to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—🚩 Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—The A1 brigantine HRONDELLE, 180 tons, R. ELLIOTT, master, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch, the first-class clipper schooner CICELY, Captain MILLS, now loading at the Fleur Company's Wharf. Has the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, and room only for a few tons, if applied for at once. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

EMILY MINER—Passengers by the above ship for California are informed that the ship will not, as first intended, come to Sydney, but leave for San Francisco direct from Newcastle on the 30th instant. Those who have paid a portion of passage money must call at our office and pay the balance, get an order for free passage to Newcastle, on or before the evening of the 30th instant.
A few vacancies both in cabin and steerage.
Apply at once to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.
Cabin passage £10
Steerage 5

FOR POINT DE GALLE, CEYLON.—The first-class ship BENGAL, 560 tons register, H. OATTS, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 2nd April.
For freight apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Agents.

FOR BATAVIA direct, the fine clipper schooner ENTERPRISE, A1 10 years, J. N. JESSIN, commander, will sail for the above port about 3rd or 4th of April.
For freight only apply to HAEGE and PRELL, 1, Jamison-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BOMBAY, to sail about 10th April.—The A1 ship CAROLINE READ, A. J. TIBBITT, Esq., commander, 700 tons register will sail for Bombay about the 10th April.
For freight or passage, apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents. Sydney, March 14.

FOR LONDON.—The new fast-sailing clipper ship LADY WHARNCLIFFE, 438 tons, commanded by Captain JOS. SHEDER, will be quickly despatched. She is on her first voyage, and the most desirable vessel now offering. Arrangements will be made to receive cargo in a few days.
Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only. The fine fast-sailing ship ASCENDANT, A1 for 12 years, 800 tons, ROBERT SPENCER, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board, off Towns' Wharf; to R. TOWNS and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. 22nd March, 1855.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing American ship NIMROD, 441 tons, Captain WHITING, daily expected from Newcastle.
For freight or passage apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the splendid Belgian clipper ship CATEAUX WATTEL, 1050 tons register, LOUIS MEYER, commander.
Apply to Captain MEYER, on board, or to KIRCHNER and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the full clipper A1 ship ROVER'S BRIDE, 388 tons register, is now open for freight or charter. Apply to Captain, on board; or to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The full clipper A1 American brig J. A. JEURUN, 186 tons register, now ready for a voyage to any part of the world. The above vessel is of a very superior model, and possesses unusual sailing qualities.
For particulars apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO.; or Captain, on board. March 15.

FOUR-OARED GIG.—Wanted, a good second-hand Ship's Gig, copper-fastened. Apply at the Colonial Storekeeper's Office, Dock-yard, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chincha Islands, and thence with guano to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom. Ships of large tonnage preferred.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

THE PASSENGERS per steamship PACIFIC are requested to take notice that the balance of their passage money must be paid at this office on or before FRIDAY, the 30th instant. Luggage will be received on board on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo.
J. BRIDGES, secretary. S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf, March 27.

BARQUE TRAFALGAR, from Glasgow.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, by 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, to the office of the undersigned, otherwise they will not be charged. HOW, WALKER, and CO., agents.

CATEAUX WATTEL.—All claims and accounts against this vessel, must be rendered in duplicate by noon, THIS DAY, to KIRCHNER and CO., Agents, Wynyard-street.

STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—All accounts against this vessel must be furnished in duplicate on or before FRIDAY, the 30th instant.
J. BRIDGES, secretary. S. and M. S. P. Co.'s Office, Campbell's Wharf, March 27.

FRENCH SHIP LUCIE, from Dieppe, via Melbourne.—Consignees by above vessel are informed that she is now alongside the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding her discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk.—MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

A QUAY BERTH for a Ship vacant at MACNAMARA'S Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS VACANT, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market street. To LET, a produce store. Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Arrangements have been completed to introduce a continued influx of a most desirable class of strong, healthy, and able-bodied labourers, mechanics, and domestic servants from the United States of America to this colony, under section 9 of the Assisted Emigration Act.
The clipper ship TROPIC is the first vessel despatched, with about 100 immigrants, may be daily expected, and will be followed immediately by three other clipper ships.
These immigrants are under engagements to take service at the current rate of wages, within a week after arrival, with approved employers who will advance the balance of passage money due from them to the ship, which in no case exceeds £10.
Early applications from respectable employers, stating the description of servants, labourers, or mechanics required, and the wages to be offered, will be received by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and Co., and BEIT and SONS, Macquarie-place.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—On MONDAY next, the 2nd proximo, this bank will be closed for the purpose of the half-yearly balance.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 28th March, 1855.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—Parents in the country may obtain a comfortable, well regulated home for their sons, studying at the University, by applying to the Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, M.A., Head Master of the Collegiate School, Darlinghurst.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. MAGUIRE, having terminated her engagements as visiting governess, and being about to change her residence, proposes, after Easter, to receive a few young ladies as resident pupils. For terms and references apply to Mr. MAGUIRE, 55, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

MR. HENDERSON SHINING, who left Berwick-upon-Tweed, seconds-mate of the barque Lord Dalhousie, in September, 1853, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who has a letter for him from England.—A. TIGHE, Newcastle.

MELBOURNE, per steamer HELLESPONT, on FRIDAY, March 30, 1855.—Packages, parcels, and every description of freights booked, forwarded, and delivered as addressed, without additional charge. ROBERT CAMPBELL, agent to Burdell and Co., express, ship, and general agents, 39, Lower George-street.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against giving credit to any one belonging to the schooner SPECULANT without a written order from me. JOHN SMITH. 24th March.

NOTICE.—A Cheque on the Bank of Australasia, drawn by the undersigned, in favour of E. Herbert, Esq., for £15 (fifteen pounds), No. 130, dated 16th March, 1855, having been lost, and payment for the same having been stopped at the Bank, all parties are cautioned against receiving or passing the same. P. G. KING, General Superintendent Peel River Land and Mining Company. Goonoogoonoo, March 20th, 1855.

WILLIAM GRITTON is no longer in my employ, nor authorised to receive money, buy, sell, contract debts, or transact any business whatever on my account, either in Wollongong or elsewhere. GEORGE PUZEY. Puzey's Wharf, 28th March, 1855.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—W. YATES, No. 470, George-street South, near the Haymarket, begs to remind his friends and the public that he continues to execute portraits by the Collodion process on glass plates, in a most superior style, and on the most reasonable terms, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may patronise him.
Portraits taken in any state of the weather from 10 to 4 o'clock. Sydney, 27th March, 1855.

OPENING of the RAILWAY!—The great central Station at Burwood, within twenty minutes of the General Post Office, George-street:—To all parties desirous of erecting land for residences, almost in Sydney.—To LET, for 21 years, twenty-seven beautiful allotments, having each 40 feet frontage, by 105 deep, adjoining the station house of the above Railway Station, and being the very best block of the Burwood Estate, at the very moderate weekly rent of 3s. to 5s. each allotment, according to situation, with liberty to purchase, at a fixed price, within a time to suit lessees. Plan and further particulars can be had by early application to JOHN KELLICK, 78, Phillip-street.

W. S. F.—The gentleman that gave this address in the *Herald*, will call at 39, Elizabeth-st. North.

WHEREAS, a Drayman delivered, on the 6th instant, 8 casks of butter, belonging to the undersigned, to some stores unknown by him, the parties who have got the butter in possession will please communicate with Mr. CLARK, Queen's-place, or to Mr. M'MAHON, George-street South.

STOLEN or Strayed, a Cream-coloured Horse with silver mane and tail, the off leg slightly grazed. A reward of two pounds, if strayed, or five pounds, if stolen, will be given, on application to J. MITCHELL, 101, George-street.

REWARD.—Lost or stolen from Mr. SADLEIR'S, Enmore, a black Horse, switch tail, large head, with three white spots on back, and three behind the ear. One pound will be given on delivery of same at Enmore Cottage. March 29, 1855.

TO THE SUFFERING.—It is a pity, after the extraordinary influence on the system of mild steaming electricity has been discovered, that one single man should still be suffering under acute nervous pains, or drag on a life of misery and debility, when his pain may be relieved in an instant, and his disease cured in a few weeks, a few days, or even a few hours (see the records), by Dr. Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Hydro-Electric Chain, constructed to be worn on the body under the garments, supplying mild streaming electricity, or vital functional energy to the system.
The application of this wonderful discovery of cures in a great variety of diseases (many of which were instantaneous, others after a few hours' application,) received from and signed by physicians of the highest standing, noblemen, clergymen, magistrates, naval and military authorities, &c. The chains may, as hitherto, be freely tested beforehand (their action being instantaneously perceptible), and a full description, including extracts of the above named records, to be had gratis (by post for two stamps), complete, with directions.
The chains are recommended for the following diseases:—All forms of catarrhal, rheumatic, neuralgic, and nervous affections, gout, asthma, certain diseases of the chest, the liver and intestines, of the kidneys, the bladder and generative organs, spasmodic and epileptic complaints, spinal diseases, paralysis, debility, atony of the functions, hysteria, &c. The alterative electric influence shows itself generally from the moment the chain is applied.
A very large quantity of these chains have been received, of all sizes and powers, the price is also reduced.
J. S. NORRIE, Appointed Agent, 170, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS, certain remedies for Bad Legs, Sores and Ulcers.—THOMAS TRUEMAN, of King-street, Sydney, N. S. W., (35) suffered for nearly eight years with a very bad leg, it was covered with sores of a most malignant character, and terribly swollen. He had consulted a number of medical men, who were unanimous in their opinion that amputation of the limb was the only thing likely to save him, and even then his recovery was dubious as his health was so much shattered. The loss of a limb to a man at this period of life was too great a sacrifice, and he refused to submit to the operation. He used Holloway's Ointment and Pills for nine weeks, and the leg is sound.

THE GREAT MESMERIC SUSPENSION FEAT OF JACOBS has produced a most extraordinary sensation.—See it.
Don't forget that the great Jacobs remains in Sydney only twelve nights longer, and proceeds to Hobart Town.
Mr. Jacobs' arrangements in the Australian colonies are as follows:—
In Sydney till the 11th April.
In Hobart Town and Van Diemen's Land from 20th April to 1st June.
In Victoria—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballaarat, and its vicinity, during June, July, and August.
Thence to California and America in September.
Therefore, fail not this only chance of seeing this famous Magician and Ventriloquist before he leaves Sydney, on the 11th April.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—The great Wizard RECANATI. Put aside prejudice—come! see! Judge Recanati all the week!! THIS EVENING, Thursday, March 29, 1855. Continued success and enthusiastic reception of Signor Recanati. A. LEOPOLDT, Lessee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS EVENING will be presented an entirely new Dissolving Panorama, on a scale of great beauty and magnitude, embracing places of the most intense interest at the present moment. Among other splendid views will be exhibited Scenes in the Crimea, Turkey, and Syria; new Local Views, Comic Scenes, and brilliant Chromatropes, accompanied with choice songs and music. The Marseillaise Hymn, and the National Anthem.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.—Professor JACKSON continues to portray to all young people their future prospects with the greatest precision. Address Professor JACKSON, *Herald* Office, with specimen of handwriting and hair, with sixpence in postage stamps. All communications immediately answered.

GRAND BALL in aid of the Patriotic Fund.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK has the honour to announce to his friends and pupils, that a full dress ball will take place at his Academy, 65, Sussex-street, on Easter Monday evening, 9th April, the whole of the nett proceeds of which will be handed over to the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund. Gentlemen's tickets One Guinea each. Ladies' ditto Half a Guinea each, to be had of Mr. W. CLARK, at his residence.

PAVILLON DE BELLE-VUE, corner of Riley-street and the South Head Road, open every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 2s. 6d.; ladies gratis. C. SMITH, proprietor.

CAROUSELL, corner of Riley-street and the South Head Road.—The above place of amusement will be open every afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Admission tickets for horses 6d., for carriages 3d. each. C. SMITH, proprietor.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce that his Evening Classes meet on MONDAY and THURSDAY'S, at 7 o'clock p.m. Private lessons to those who may not wish to join the classes at his rooms, or at their residences; private families and schools punctually attended to. No. 65, Sussex-street.

MR. CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL, Redfern. Mr. CHAPMAN begs to announce his removal from Clare Cottage, George-street, Redfern, to Ariel Cottage, George-street, Redfern, where he will receive (for the ensuing quarter) day pupils on the 2nd of April, and boarders on the 9th April. Vacancies for boarders; terms inclusive. References: the Rev. Canon Wade, M.A., Joseph Willis, Esq., Macquarie-street, the Rev. Alfred Stephen, B.A., Redfern, and Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Camden Villa, Newtown.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.
PATRON—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
PRESIDENT—Sir T. L. MITCHELL, Surveyor-General.
The READING ROOM belonging to this Institution is open to Members every day from 9 a.m. till 10 o'clock p.m.
The following newspapers are regularly filed:—*The Times, Daily News, Weekly Dispatch, Spectator, Examiner, Nonconformist, Athenæum, Scotsman, Nation, Wee Freeman's Journal,* and *Warder, New York Herald,* and *Alta California,* and a great variety of colonial papers, including four copies of each of the Sydney daily journals.
The following periodicals are regularly supplied:—The Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, British Quarterly, Dublin, North British, and Eclectic Reviews; and the following Magazines: Blackwood, New Monthly, United Service, Bentley's Miscellany, Dublin University, Fraser, Tait, Repository of Arts, Lancet, Mechanics', Chambers', Household Words, Art Union, Civil Engineer, Builder, and Sydney University Magazine.
There is also an extensive assortment of early colonial newspapers, encyclopædias, and other works of reference.
The library contains 5500 volumes in various departments of literature, of which a complete catalogue is now ready. It is open for the issue and reception of books, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 2 to 9 p.m.
Classes for the study of various branches of knowledge are in contemplation, and will be duly announced. Members desirous of joining such classes, are requested to notify the same to the Secretary.
On every Friday evening, the Debating Class meets for the discussion of some subject that has been agreed upon the previous week.
The Committee having purchased the church, in Pitt-street, for the use of the Institution, many improvements are in contemplation connected with the enlargement of the building, which will render the whole the most complete in its arrangements.
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

IT has been suggested by several friends of Mr. W. RANKEN REDD, who is about leaving the colony for the Pacific, that in consideration of his long residence among us, as a colonist, his integrity as a merchant, and his eminently useful services in the direction of some of our most flourishing institutions, that a testimonial be presented to him previous to his departure to his native land.
A preliminary meeting to consider the above will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at the Royal Hotel, at 4 p.m. March 29, 1855.

HENRY HUGHES, per VIMEIRA.—Please write to F. LAWRENCE, 46, Prince street, Sydney.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE SITUATION OF PILOT at Moreton Bay are to be sent to the Portmaster's Office within fourteen days after the date of this notice, accompanied by such testimonials as the candidates may deem expedient. Applicants are required to attend a meeting of the Pilot Board, to be held at 2 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th of April.
THOMAS JAMES BLAIR, Secretary.
Pilot Board, Sydney, 27th March, 1855.

ANY PERSON having a neat Cottage to dispose of in the vicinity of Woolloomooloo, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a few lines, with price, &c., to J. DAVIS, No. 118, Cumberland-street North. The house must contain either three, four, or five rooms, with large yard, also carriage entrance. Public or Parish Offices preferred.

A PERSON having £250, wishes for Employment in some capacity. Address C. T., *Herald* Office.

A LADY, who is competent to teach French and English, wishes for an Engagement in a family, or assist in a school. Address W. E., *Herald* Office.

A ROUGH CARPENTER, capable of building cottages and outbuildings, wants work in or out of Sydney. Address J. E. A., Glebe Post Office. P.S. Will engage for a term if required.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, most respectably connected, being about to proceed to England, tenders her services as Companion or Attendant on a lady passengers an equivalent for expenses of passage. Address, by letter only, to L. C. H., care of Mr. ROBERT MURIEL, George-street.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER is desirous of undertaking the making up and keeping of tradesmen's accounts, on moderate terms. Address H., 68, Harrington-street North.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.—Wanted, a Young Man to cut up and carry out. Apply to Mr. BRENNEN, Cooper's Arms, Pyrmont.

CLASSICAL MASTER required for two hours daily. Apply at No. 4, Burdett-terrace.

COTTAGE, NEAR ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—Wanted, a small Cottage, with water, within ten minutes' walk of St. James' Church. Address, stating particulars, to H. M., *Herald* Office.

FEMALE SERVANT.—Wanted, a Respectable Female of good character, as general house servant. Apply to Mrs. HENFREY, 7, Bligh-street.

HAIRDRESSERS' ASSISTANTS are required, must be proficient hands, at GLASSOP'S, 320, George-street.

LAW.—Wanted, a Good Engrossing Clerk. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, 61, Pitt-street.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted. Testimonials to be sent to P. N., RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street Engine Works. Wages, £2 2s. per week.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Wanted, a Public-house, or premises adapted for that purpose. Address H. O., *Herald* Office.

SLOP HANDS wanted, at E. JONES' clothing manufactory, 4, Market-street, opposite the Market.

TO CARPENTERS.—Required by the Penrith Nepean Bridge Company, six Carpenters. Apply to the undersigned, at Mr. Myer's, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant. D. M'BEATH, superintending engineer. Emu Ferry, March 26.

TO BEDSTEAD MAKERS and CARPENTERS.—Wanted, for the Infirmary of the Destitute Children's Asylum, eight small wooden bedsteads, with mattresses. Tradesmen desirous of supplying the same can obtain particulars on application to J. RAE, Esq., City Commissioners' Office. ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to Mrs. JAMES MARTIN, Carens, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a Single Gentleman of considerable colonial experience in the management of sheep, cattle, and horses, a situation as Superintendent. Port Curtis or Wide Bay Districts preferred. Best references given. Address SQUATTER, Post Office, Tamworth.

WANTED, for a Butcher's Shop, a Man who thoroughly understands the cutting up and salting of meat. Apply at the premises, corner of Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, Female Servants for the country. JAMES GARLAND, 8, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Female General Servant; also, a Girl, to attend to children. Apply to Mrs. J. GOODWIN, Tun on Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General House Servant, for the country. Apply 10 to 12, HIGGS, Union Wharf.

WANTED, Groom and Coachman. Apply at No. 3, College-street, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Lad to deliver meat in Sydney. Apply, Mr. BALCH, 16, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a Lad, to attend to a horse, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, Paddington.

WANTED, by a Medical Man, a House, with stabling, &c., in a central part of the city. Apply to the Steward of Perrier's Club.

WANTED, as Resident Governess, a Lady experienced in tuition and qualified to instruct young ladies in all the usual branches of education. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 187, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a steady Man Servant, to make himself generally useful. One acquainted with gardening would be preferred; and as he will have to attend generally upon one person only, the work will be light. References required. Apply to C. M. PENNY, Guilford Lodge, Glebe Point.

WILBERFORCE.—Wanted Immediately, a First rate General Blacksmith. Early application is necessary. Apply to W. WENHAM, Wheelwright and blacksmith.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a strong active Youth, age 17. Address O. W. B., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a first-rate turner. Please to address X., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT at home, in needlework, by a respectable young person who has part of her time disengaged. Understands dressmaking. Address to Y. Z., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Jobbing Carpenter. Apply to No. 76, Prince-street.

WANTED, a House Servant. Apply to Mrs. S. M. CANTOR, 64, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WATCHMAN.—A man with good references is open for Situation. WM. ASH, opposite Harp of Erin.

WANTED, an American Buggy, with a Hood. Apply to Mr. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Goat, in full milk. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a practical Dairy Woman, who well understands making butter. Apply by letter, 41, Parramatta-street, which will be attended to.

WANTED, practical German Sausage and Tripe Makers. Apply by letter, left for BROWN, at Thomas's, grocer, opposite Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a situation in a Shop or Store; or as Needlewoman, understands dressmaking. The country preferred. Can give the highest references as to respectability, &c. Address Y. Z., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a thorough General House Servant. No washing, but good references required. For address apply to Mr. YUILL, tobacconist, opposite *Empire* Office.

WANTED to rent, a good sized family House, in an airy situation. Address 135, Post Office.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable Young Man as Clerk and Collector. Reference required. Apply to HENRY BELL.

A FURNISHED APARTMENT to Let, at 7, O'Connell street, in a quiet family without children.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Miss ONGE'S, Wentworth House, No. 3, Church-hill.

A FIRST Floor front Room to Let, unfurnished, 142, Crown-street. No other lodgers, and no children.

A PARLOUR and BEDROOM to LET, Furnished, at 153, South Head Road.

APARTMENTS, in an airy situation. Apply at the residence, 51, Yurong-st., near Hyde Park south-east.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a single gentleman at 68, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for two respectable young Men, at 139, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts

CELLAR to LET.—To be LET, a large Cellar, under the stores of Messrs. Vial, D'Aram, and Co., Wynyard street. For particulars apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, with Attendance.—Wanted, by a gentleman, a large airy Bed-room, situated in the upper part of Wool-loomooloo. Terms must be moderate. Address DELTA, *Herald* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with separate Bed-rooms and Sitting-room, with Board, at 73, Woolloomooloo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen, within two minutes' walk of the Post office, Terms, 30s. per week. For address apply 34, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN can have Board and Lodging at 32, Crown-street, north of William-street, Woolloomooloo.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, No. 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in a private family, on reasonable terms. For cards of address, apply at 188, George-street.

TWO or THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS to LET, centrally situated. Apply 34, Hunter-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—To Let, a House, established in the butchery business for the last six years; also, two other Houses adjoining (a shop and private house). Apply at No. 349, Sussex-street South.

TO LET, Unfurnished Room, overlooking the harbour. Apply to Mrs. F. H. CALLESEN, Prince-street, Raphael's-buildings, No. 3.

TO LET, a Gentlemanly Residence, 30 miles distant from Sydney, with good garden, dairy, out-houses, stables, &c., suitable for agriculture, dairy purposes, or a horse establishment. For further particulars apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, York-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a Tan Yard, in good working order, 30 miles from Sydney. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

TO LET, on the Surry Hills, near Somerset House, a comfortable Verandah Cottage, containing four rooms, kitchen, and pantry, with garden and well of good water. For particulars apply to W. TAYLOR, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

TO LET, furnished, a Dining-room and handsome Drawing-room, with three Bed-rooms, and good attendance. The house commands a beautiful view of the harbour, and the apartments may be engaged together or separately. Apply at No. 1, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North, near Fort-street.

TO LET, a House, four rooms, rent moderate. Apply at No. 35, Goulburn-street, near Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Redfern, House, six rooms; a Cottage four rooms. Rents 30s. and 25s. DEAN'S, Market-street.

TO LET, a House, eight rooms, with a good supply of water. 45, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, the House and Premises immediately opposite St. Peter's Church, Newtown, now in the occupation of Mrs. Capper, but which will be vacated on the first day of April next. The house contains six rooms, a detached kitchen, washhouse, &c., with house for servants. There is a kitchen garden and paddock, altogether about three acres of land. Apply to H. BOND, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

TO LET, a House in Elizabeth-street South, five rooms and kitchen. Dr. M'PHEE, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, Cottage at Canterbury, with Garden ground, three rooms, 10s. 6d. per week. Apply to Mr. SLOCOMBE, Canterbury.

TO LET.—Large Three Room Cottage, with Five acres of land, 20s. per week. W. S. PINHEY, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, 4, Horbury-terrace, near the Domain, Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments. A Lady could be accommodated with board and the use of a piano.

TO LET, one of those newly-erected Houses, situated in Wynyard-square, containing six rooms and two servants' bedrooms, with water laid on. Apply to Mr. JACOB MARKS, 4, Wynyard-square.

WATERSIDE FRONTAGE.—To LET, at Five Dock, a newly erected Cottage, containing four rooms. It is pleasantly situated, facing Hen and Chicken Bay, and is only three quarters of a mile from Bedlam Ferry, where the Parramatta steamers pass daily. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES KINGHORN, Bicknell's-vale, Five Dock.

KEEP YOUR LEGS DRY.—
What'ever you do, be sure to keep
Your legs both warm and dry;
Then from S. LAZARUS and CO.
A pair of leggings buy.

FOR SALE, a number of Cabinetmaker's Tools, and

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Chairman—Charles Kemp, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Thos. Holt, jun., Esq.
Directors.
W. R. Scott, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
J. F. Simpson, Esq. | L. D. Gordon, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. James S. Mitchell.
COUNTRY AGENTS
Who will afford information to all persons wishing to insure and receive applications for insurance of properties in their respective districts,
For the town and district of Parramatta... Mr. J. F. Staff,
" " " Windsor ..... Mr. John Dawson,
" " " Bathurst ..... Mr. Sam. B. Sargeant,
" " " Goulburn..... Mr. Robert Craig,
" " " Maitland ..... Mr. Alexander Dodds,
The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their rates of premium:—
Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, of all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of insurance will be one-half only of the above rates.
This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and most popular Fire Insurance Companies in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid all losses in full, without inconvenience to its members.
All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street.
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.
N.B.—In case of fire, in town or suburbs, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bowen, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, at the Engine Station, No. 286, George-street, Brickfield-hill; and in the Country, to the Agents of the district, whose presence at the fire should be, if possible, obtained.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.
The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—
On London ..... at 30 days' sight 1 per cent. premium
On the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland ..... demand—¼ per cent. premium.
On Ceylon, Colombo ..... at 30 days' sight—¼ " "
On China, Hong Kong ..... at 30 days' sight—3s. per dollar.
On ditto, Canton ..... at 30 days' sight—3s. " [dollar
On Mauritius, Port Louis.. at 30 days' sight—1s. 3d. per currency
On Bombay ..... at 30 days' sight—2s. 0½d. per rupee.
On Calcutta ..... at 30 days' sight—1s. 0½d. "
On Madras ..... at 30 days' sight—2s. 0½d. "
On Singapore ..... at 30 days' sight—3s. 0½. per dollar.
On Melbourne ..... at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ..... demand—¼ per cent. premium.
The following rates of Interest are allowed:—
On the daily balance at credit of a floating Deposit ..... 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ..... 3 per cent
Ditto ditto, 6 months ..... 3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months ..... 4 "
(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.
Rates of discount charged:—
On bills not having more than 3 months to run ..... 6 per cent.
Ditto 4 ditto ..... 7 ditto
Ditto beyond that term ..... 8 ditto.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK
BANK POST BILLS.
This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months, date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 6, and 9 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rate. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Proprietors.—A fourth and last call of five pounds per share on the third series of shares in the capital stock of this Company will be payable at their offices, Sussex-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 2nd April proximo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Offices, 9th March, 1855.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Incorporated by Royal charter. 1851.—Capital, £500,000.
Interest on fixed deposits lodged after this date will be given at the sydney branch of this Corporation until further notice, as follows:—
On deposits re juiring two months' notice of withdrawal, 2½ per cent.
On ditto ditto three months' ditto, 3 ditto
On ditto ditto six months' ditto, 3½ ditto
On ditto ditto nine months' ditto, 4 ditto
On ditto ditto twelve months' ditto, 5 ditto.
THOMAS A. CARGILL, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 1st March, 1855.

HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hunter River Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, Mort's Buildings, No. 38, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider on what terms the said way and works of the Company shall be sold and transferred to Her Majesty's Government. By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.—19th March, 1855.

TO CARPENTERS, &c.—Tenders are required for alterations and additions to premises in Jamison-street. For plan and specification, apply to Mr. GOOLD, Lloyd's Chambers, 278, George street West. Tenders will be received until FRIDAY next.

SYDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 843.—The Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at seven o'clock precisely. WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Secretary.

CAMBRIAN LODGE OF AUSTRALIA.—Monthly Meeting of this Lodge, on THURSDAY, 29th March instant, at seven o'clock precisely. WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Secretary.

NERVOUS and other Diseases. Consultations by Dr. STORER, 2, College Buildings, Jamison-street.

WRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS by Mr. BRAGG, 148, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

A CARD.—Mr. AITKEN, Surgeon. Residence at No. 54, Pitt-street South.

NOTICE.—Messrs. WILLINGALE and HOOKER having dissolved partnership, business will in future be carried on by HOOKER and CO., 43, Lower George-street.

C. GODDARD, Engraver and Printer, has removed to the back of the premises lately occupied by him at 56, Castlereagh-street, the entrance to which is at the top of Brougham-place.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST.—The Rev. E. K. YEETMAN, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, has a few vacancies for boarders and day scholars.

DEAN'S House and Estate Registry, at Dean's Furniture Warehouse.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (of London), supplies beautiful artificial teeth, of the best workmanship. Teeth scaled, decayed teeth stopped or extracted, and children's teeth regulated with care. No. 72, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

MR. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester) begs to inform his friends and the public of Sydney, that he is now giving lessons. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

T. AND R. ROWE, Builders and Contractors, Robin Hood-lane, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MATHEW THOMAS MENDS.—Any person knowing anything about Mathew Thomas Mends, solicitor, (or any of his family), who lived in the year 1839, or thereabouts, at No. 3, Benett-street, Stafford-street, Lambeth, London, and emigrated to some part of Australia about the year 1840, will greatly oblige advertiser by, communicating with A. F. E., *Sydney Morning Herald* Office.

A LIGHT BAY GELDING, 6 years old, switch tail, small blaze down the face, and two white feet, branded IP near shoulder, 15¾ hands high, supposed to have strayed from Pemberton Grange, Parramatta, on or about THURSDAY last. £1 Reward for his delivery at Pemberton Grange. P. C. PALMER.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Redfern and Chippendale.—Dr. HANSARD, licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, and Graduate of the Edinburgh University, and formerly physician accoucheur to the St. George's and St. James' Dispensary, London. Present address, Mrs. Fowler's, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC—The departure of the above presents a favourable opportunity to persons desirous of sending home their Portraits. First-class skylight portraits are taken, daily, at the Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art (next door but one to the Post Office). FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Spring Grove, Cox's River, near Bowenfels, the property of Mr. John Primmer—One bay mare, 4 years old, branded 3 and half circle over on off shoulder, Roman head, black points, stands about 13½ hands high; one bay filly, Roman head, dark points, branded as the above; one black colt, about 18 months old, not branded, two hind feet white, the off fore foot white, small star on forehead. Any person bringing these horses to Mr. JOHN PRIMMER will receive a reward of £10 if stolen, or £3 if strayed, or £10 on conviction of the thief. Missing from about the first of February.

£150 or £200 REQUIRED for five years, at ten per cent. interest, on security of 330 acre farm of good brush land and highly improved; has an extensive run to the back and coast the property owner lives. For further particulars apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 15, Elizabeth-street North.

£15 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who will bring either to the Kent Brewery, or to Christ Church School, or give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the boy GEORGE CORNWALL, who has been missing since Tuesday Evening, 6 instant. He was then dressed in a black cap, brown holland frock, and white drill trousers. He is about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 inches in height, of spare figure, has light straight hair, round small deep-set hazel eyes, light eyebrows, rather flat nose, with large nostrils, high cheek bones, small mouth, with full lips, generally parted, the upper lip projecting, long neck, rather large ears, and of a pale complexion.

CAUTION.—All Persons are hereby cautioned not to take any stone from my property at St. Leonard's, North Shore. JAMES F. WILKIE.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Various members of the Society having expressed a desire to show their appreciation of the valuable services of their late secretary, Mr. William Perry, notice is therefore hereby given that a subscription list for a fund, for the benefit of Mrs. Perry and his children, is lying at this office, to which such members are respectfully invited to contribute. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, March 20th, 1855.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—A sale of advances on Shares will take place on THURSDAY, 5th April, at half-past 3 p.m. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Manager, 57, Pitt-street North.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, &c., No. 77, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Bellisario, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advise any hour. Residence, No. 77, Castlereagh-street two doors north of Market-street.

ROBERT LEE, who came out in the Bank of England in 1853, is requested to call upon Mr. BAXTER, chemist, 465, George-street South, Sydney, who has letters for him from home. His cousin T. L. is at the Ball and Diggings. Friends at home have not heard from Robert Lee for many months.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, attorneys for the trustees of the estate, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any of the same.
ARTHUR C. DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE.
Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

£6000 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums, on the security of city property. Application to be made to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, No. 4, Elizabeth-street North.

£500 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, solicitor, 41, Elizabeth-street.

MONEY WANTED.—Wanted, the sum of £1500, to be secured upon freehold property in Brisbane, Moreton Bay. Apply, for particulars, to DANIEL F. ROBERTS, care of Wm. Roberts, solicitor, 126, King-street, Sydney.

HARI'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY over Cohen's Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

F. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, M.D., who came out in the ship United Kingdom, in 1841, communicates with Mr. Laidlaw, Post Office, Yass, he will hear of his brother John Griffiths. March 22nd.

TUITION.—Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills under the sanction of the clergy of the District.—Mr. PERCY JENNINGS SMITH, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, will receive a limited number of day scholars on and after April 1st, 1855. Terms, four guineas per quarter. Applications will be received at the school and by letter, at No. 70, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

FARMS TO LET at Regentville and Cullen Bullen of 50 or 100 acres. Apply to W. RUSSELL, Penrith.

HOUSE and SHOP TO LET, situate in Pitt-street South. Rent £2 per week. Apply at the office of J. SIMMONS, corner of George and Liverpool-streets, behind the Currency Lass Hotel.

OFFICE to be LET in the House occupied by THACKER and CO.

OFFICE and STORE.—To LET, from 1st April next, the office, with store attached, now occupied by the P. and O. S. N. Company. For terms, &c., apply to T. S. SPARKES, superintendent. P. and O. S. N. Company's office, 212, George-street.

STORAGE, at 4d. per ton per week, for any quantity of Goods, at the stores, corner of Bathurst and George street. Apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at 22, William-street, Woolloomooloo. References given and required.

TO LET.—Two Spacious Rooms, suitable for offices. Apply to Mr. ALDWELL, 42, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, a real bargain, two substantial brick-built, three-roomed Houses, with water laid on, situated in Charlotte-street, Parramatta-street. Apply to J. ROYCE, builder, Chelsea-street, near the Boundary stone Inn, Surry Hills.

TO be LET, at a low rent, most desirable Building Allotments, at the Glebe, on 28 years' building leases. These have been laid out with a view to meet the wants of all classes, from the wealthy gentleman to the industrious man. The Glebe has from time immemorial been acknowledged as the most delightful of the suburbs: and its healthfulness is proverbial. This property overlooks the surrounding country, being beautifully situated on the highest part of the main road, sloping towards Black wattle Bay. It has a magnificent view of Sydney, Woolloomooloo, Chippendale, Surry Hills, Darlinghurst, Newtown, Balmain, Pyrmont, &c., &c., and, in fact, every place and object worth seeing comes within its range. The distance from Sydney is a pleasant fifteen minutes' walk, or five minutes' drive; and when the charming and romantic road across Pyrmont and Darling Harbour is opened, the value of Glebe ground will approximate to that of the Barrack-square. The city is clearly growing in this direction, and nothing can stop it. A few good shops are very much wanted here, and would be sure fortunes. Apply to Mr. E. DIBLEY, at the buildings, who will show the plans, and give every information. M. E. MURNIN, Harrington-street.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 58 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

TO LET, Cleveland Cottage, in Castlereagh-street. A compact family residence, replete with every convenience and comfortable arrangement. The lease will be sold, or the cottage let at a moderate rent, with gas-fittings, stoves, grasses, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., Pine Cottage, three doors east of Lyons-terrace.

TO LET.—That Commodious Verandah Cottage, No. 20, Botany-street, Chippendale. It contains 6 rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, and garden in the front and rear. Apply to Mr. EAGAR, No. 18—next door but one.

TO LET, a House, containing four rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated, in good order, and well supplied with water. Rent moderate. Apply W. H. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, at Newtown, adjoining Mr. Thos. Holt's residence, two newly-built Cottages adjoining each other, containing three rooms each, handsomely finished, with good water, &c. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 187, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, in York-street, between King-street and the Wesleyan Chapel, those newly erected premises, consisting of 2 shops, with dwelling-rooms, and large store behind. For particulars apply to Mr. PLUMSHAW, on the premises, or at Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, Somerset House, 136, Bourke-street. Apply to Mrs. WEBSTER, on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession if required that excellent suburban Residence known as WIMBLEDON COTTAGE, with lawn, garden, paddock, stables, coach-house, harness-room, dairy, &c., &c., containing every accommodation for a gentleman's family, situated on the Parramatta-road, 6½ miles from Sydney. Apply to Messrs. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 84, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, the Estate (Cardonasa) situated on the Patterson River. It comprises 650 acres, a great portion cleared and ready for the plough. The house has fourteen splendid rooms, verandah 75 feet long and 12 feet wide; it has just been finished, and no expense spared to render it fit for the reception of a gentleman's family. It will be let for a term of years to any party who will guarantee to take care of the property. Apply to Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office; or to Mr. JAMES M'CORMACK, Cleveland, Patterson, who will show the property.

TO LET, or FOR SALE, that desirable residence known as Lilangollan, Glebe Point, having a water frontage to Johnson's Bay, and a jetty for the convenience of a boat; a bathing-house will likewise shortly be constructed. It is now occupied by M. C. Stephen, Esq., and possession can be given on 1st April next. It contains eight rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellars, two-stalled stable and hay-loft, harness room, coach, cow, and fowl houses, &c. There is a capital garden, of about an acre in extent, and a well of never-failing spring water. Rent, £250 per annum. For cards to view apply to C. M. PENNY, Guildford Lodge, Glebe point, and nearly adjoining to Llangollan.

TO Let, the House and Premises in Lower George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores, now in the occupation of Mr. Lucas, containing large shop, with eight rooms, out-offices, &c. For terms apply to JOHN DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, the Golden Fleece, Marulan.—This old-established House, only seventeen miles from Goulburn, has been lately enlarged and improved, and is now in thorough repair. It contains seventeen rooms, with outbuildings, consisting of kitchen, store-room, capacious stables, &c., &c. The house stands on five acres of excellent land, and there is also a paddock on the other side of the road, in which there is a never-failing supply of beautiful water. Possession given on the 1st July next. For view apply to Mr. FULJAMES, postmaster, Marulan; or to Mrs. JONES, Bargo.

TO LET, Two three-story HOUSES, situate in Victoria-terrace, Woolloomooloo, adapted for the residence of families of the very first respectability. These very desirable Family Residences are distinct and independent of each other, and contain entrance hall, with six spacious and lofty rooms, viz.:—Drawing-room, 18 feet x 13 feet 6 inches; dining-room, 14 feet x 13 feet 6 inches; parlour, 13 feet x 12 feet 6 inches; with three very airy and well arranged bedrooms. Together with kitchen, 11 x 10 feet 6 inches, and servants' rooms, having a back entrance through the yard, extending 110 feet, enclosed by a good fence, with an excellent well of spring water. Are composed throughout of carefully selected and expensive materials, strongly built and handsomely finished, with ornamental cornices, venetian shutters, &c., and replete with every kind of modern accommodation and conveniences. They are pleasantly and healthfully situated on rising ground, in the vicinity of a neighbourhood comprising the *elite* of Sydney, and command an extensive view of the harbour, the city, and its environs. Apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

TO LET, the DONCASTER HOTEL, Braidwood.—All those extensive and valuable premises known as the Doncaster Hotel, situated in the town of Braidwood, carrying on one of the most lucrative trades in the colony, and which is a "certain fortune" to whoever may become the lucky tenant.
The accommodation is of the first-class, second to none in the colony; and from the continuity of Braidwood to the inexhaustible gold fields in the vicinity, renders it one of the first speculations of the class.
The hotel contains
1 large sitting room
3 parlours
9 bedrooms
A large taproom and bar, with fittings complete
Large room for day boarders
A splendid kitchen, fitted up with patent cooking apparatus, large boiler, oven, and fire range, complete
Scullery, 2 stores, servant's room, &c.
20-stalled stable, hayloft, and harness room
100-acre paddock, about 20 acres of which are under cultivation
A securely paled-in garden, of about 2½ acres, under the highest state of cultivation
A well of never-failing water, and of the finest quality.
All the stock-in-trade, furniture, and stores, can be taken at a valuation.
Application to be made to the undersigned. None but parties of respectability, and who are competent to conduct a first-class hotel need apply. ANDREW BADGERY. Braidwood, 19th March, 1855.

MELBOURNE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MARCH 23.—The State Trials are still proceeding, and six out of thirteen prisoners have now been acquitted. It is abundantly demonstrated therefore, that "the country" does not consider these men guilty of high treason, and that the Government is acting in opposition to the feeling of "the country" in the matter. It is understood, however, that the whole of the prisoners will be tried. From expressions used by the Law Officers of the Crown, I gather that the reason for this course is the following. The Attorney-General is of opinion that the prisoners are guilty of treason, that it is the duty of the Government to arraign them for this offence, and that the Government would incur a heavy responsibility if they discharged them. Whereas, if they were tried and acquitted, the responsibility is thrown upon the country. It is now reported that the Governor insisted upon the prisoners being tried for high treason; on the ground that, if he got a conviction it would be a justification for him to the Home Government for proclaiming martial law. However this may be, the result of these trials places the local authorities in a most unenviable position. Put you must not imagine that the stability of the local Government, or the Queen's authority is at all endangered. On this subject there is a very erroneous impression in the neighbouring colonies. The mass of the people, including nine-tenths of the diggers, are perfectly loyal and orderly. All they want is civil and just treatment, and constitutional government. But these they must have, and very properly, for it is as much their birthright, as of Sir Charles himself.

I observe that you have inserted a leading article, apologising for some remarks of mine upon Judge a'Beckett. I must beg leave to state, that the information upon which I proceeded was derived from a most unquestionable source: that there was no feeling on my part in the matter, and that I stated facts which I cannot retract. It will be for the public to judge whether the writer in your paper, or an impartial spectator on the spot, is more likely to be correct.

We have had here some very refreshing rains which still continue, and we may now look for a large increase in the production of gold. The new diggings, called the Caledonian, to which the Andersons' Creek people have rushed, are very well spoken of. In consequence of the number of new diggings, and the abundance of water, there is a strong disposition in the working classes to abandon their usual employments, and the rates of labour are now much firmer.

Owing to the recent reduction in the pay of the police, many have resigned; and I hear that the natives on the Geelong Railway lately struck for an advance, and on its being refused, a body of them marched off to one of the new gold fields.

You will observe that the Council last evening passed the second reading of a Bill to amalgamate the National and Denominational boards. This is a compromise which is creditable to both parties. The new measure is nearly a copy of the system introduced into England by Lord John Russell; it leaves the management of the schools entirely with the people, and the Government grant is given should the report of the Inspector be favourable in reference to the proficiency of the pupils in secular branches of education.

I regret to state that the discussion of the Steam Communication question, has again been postponed for a week. I may mention that a letter has been received from Mr. Gabriell, in which he states that Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company are favourable to the scheme, and that the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in order to conciliate New South Wales, will send a steamer monthly to Sydney, direct from Singapore, making two steamers per month to Australia. I should also state, however, that a letter has been received by another gentleman, from Mr. De Salis, which rather contradicts this statement about the Singapore steamer. The cordial reception of Mr. Hammill, in Sydney, has given our mercantile body much satisfaction.

The position of trade here is more hopeful than it has been for a year past, several heavy failures of colonial houses at home, have it is true taken place, but their liabilities here are chiefly to the Banks. It is certain that shipments are in a great measure suspended, and every one looks forward to a healthy and active trade in the spring.

In addition to the foregoing from our correspondent, we make the following summary of news from the papers.

On Wednesday, a man named Pearce was brought before Captain Vignoles, on suspicion of being guilty of the murder of his late wife. It appears that in December, the body of a female, in a decomposed state, had been found floating in the Cannan creek, such, although it had never been identified, circumstances arose which led to the conviction of the prisoner, who had since got married. He was remanded for seven days.

Concerning postal communication with England, by steam, the *Argus* remarks:—"We trust that there may be no further postponement of the discussion as to the best mode of restoring steam communication with England, which is promised us to-day. Editor Greeves ought to be the last to lose sense and danger of leaving a patient unattended to, when the case is very large of indeed. Whatever may be decided upon, something ought to be done at once, as with seventeen millions of imports pouring in one year into the colony, those concerned in such an enormous trade are vitally interested in ready means of communication."

A frightful attempt at murder had been made on Wednesday evening, the 21st current. The name of the would-be murderer is James M'Alister, and his intended victims Jane Jones, aged Thomas Chisholm; the scene of the sad affair, the Exchange Hotel, in Swanston-street. The depositions of the woman were taken at the Hotel, where, owing to the severity of her wounds, she has since been confined to bed. She is not, however, considered to be in much danger. Chisholm had escaped with a severe scratch. Jones in emitting her deposition, stated that the prisoner and she had lived together for about two years and a-half, but had separated some three or four weeks ago, in consequence of a quarrel. On the evening in question, about a fortnight with Chisholm at a house in Brighton. She then left her and took a house in Queen-street. About last Saturday fortnight she met the prisoner, who took her child from her. He was not the father of the child. She had obtained a summons for the prisoner, and the child was ordered to be given back to her by the magistrate. The prisoner asked her to go back and live with him, she refused as he had formerly kept a brothel. He then struck her. She had seen the prisoner pass the Exchange Hotel where she was in the habit of taking her meals, but had not spoken to him. He had frequently threatened her, saying he would serve her as Lucas served his wife. On Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock she was looking out of the window of a room in the Hotel, when she turned round and saw the prisoner standing behind her with two pistols in his hands. She ran round the table and tried to conceal herself behind the door. He told her not to run away or he would shoot her. She was then behind the door. He asked her where Chisholm was. She said she did not know. Chisholm just then came in, and the prisoner pointed one of the pistols at him and fired. He then shot her through the back as she was running away. That was the prisoner she saw in custody.—Chisholm also gave evidence to the same effect, and entered into other details which it is not necessary to publish. The prisoner, who had taken poison, and was in a very weak state in consequence, lying on the floor during the examination, was then asked if he had anything to say in his defence, and upon his returning an answer in the negative was fully committed to take his trial.

The Secretary of the Melbourne Hospital has received, by the hands of Mr. William Tracy, the rider of Alma, at the late races, £5 as his own donation, and £20 as the donation of Mr. John Hall, winner of the Millers' Purse, being one half the amount of stakes won by him. Such an excellent appropriation of sporting gains, will, we trust, find emulators amongst some of the large winners on other occasions.

The Gold Fields' Commission held its last meeting on Thursday the 22nd current, when the long expected report received the finishing touch, and is now ready for presentation to the Lieutenant-Governor. We believe we are correct in stating that a singular degree of unanimity has marked its recommendations. Mr. Commissioner Wright being the only member who manifested anything like a spirit of opposition. It is a document of considerable length, and will, with the voluminous evidence attached, make a rather formidable volume.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—COOMA.

At a public meeting held pursuant to notice at the Court House, Cooma, on Monday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of raising contributions for the Patriotic Fund—Mr. John Lambie, J.P., was voted to the chair. Several magistrates and other gentlemen of the district were present, not forgetting a few of the ladies whose presence gave much pleasure to the meeting.

After some preliminary remarks by the Chairman, setting forth the objects for which the meeting had been convened, Mr. Robert Cassels, J. P., was called upon to move the first resolution.

"That this meeting gladly responds to the call of her Majesty the Queen to form a Patriotic Fund in support of the widows and orphans of those brave men who have fallen, or who may fall, in fighting in honour of their country in the Eastern war."

Mr. CASSELS, in calling attention to the resolution he held in his hand, said collections were being made not only in all parts of the British dominions, but also in foreign countries, for the express purpose of supporting the wives and children of our brave soldiers and sailors who may fall fighting the battles of their country in so holy and just a cause; and he appealed to the meeting to come forward and add their contributions in order to promote such a praiseworthy undertaking. The speaker dwelt upon the unexampled bravery and daring of our gallant soldiers, first at the battle of the Alma, and latterly at Inkermann, where a mere handful of British warriors stood their ground against eight times their number, until they were relieved from their perilous situation by our brave and gallant allies, whose timely assistance stemmed the fierce tide of battle and rolled it back upon the foe, and thus secured to us a bloody victory. He (Mr. C.) was happy to see such a good understanding existing between England and France, and expressed his conviction that the victories of Bomarsund, the Alma, and Inkermann would tend more to bind the two countries together than all the civil compacts yet made between them; for on those fields the best blood of France and England's sons have fallen and now lie side by side beneath the blood-stained clod. Two such victories as Alma and Inkermann (remarked Mr. C.) are unsurpassed for bravery and deeds of daring in the annals of warfare, and reflect the highest honour upon our arms and upon those of our gallant allies, and deserve a conspicuous place upon our flags, where they should be inscribed in letters of gold; but those victors will receive a more lasting and imperishable monument than an empty name can bestow—they deserve, and they will secure their country's gratitude and their country's prayers. The speaker, after unveiling at some length upon the helpless state of the widow and the orphan, appealed to the meeting to come forward and act liberally. He (Mr. C.) felt certain that all classes in the community were able to respond to the call, and he trusted they would do so with that spirit of liberality which they had often proved themselves to possess.

Mr. FRANCIS SMITH seconded the resolution in a neat and appropriate speech, and said that in his opinion no people of any country would come forward according to their ability with greater zeal than the people of New South Wales. He had no doubt that every person in that meeting sincerely sympathised with the distressed widows and orphans of our brave defenders, and that now was the time to show that sympathy, not merely in words but in deeds, by at once coming forward with their contributions; and also by using all the influence they possessed in persuading every charitably disposed person in the neighbourhood to aid and assist in such a glorious cause.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. BYRNE, J.P., proposed the second resolution—"That this meeting begs to express its most unqualified admiration of the unsurpassed gallant conduct of the victors at Bomarsund, Alma, and Inkermann, whilst they deplore and lament the great sacrifice of valuable lives these victories have cost." The speaker alluded briefly to the victories already obtained by the Allied Armies, and trusted that they would come off victorious in the end. He urged all parties to come forward and give, as far as their means would allow, to a cause so just and praiseworthy.

Mr. ALEXANDER MONTAGUE seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting in the usual way and carried unanimously.

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, J.P., viz.:—"That this meeting deeply sympathises with the bereaved widows and fatherless, and agree to form a Committee for the purpose of getting subscriptions in their behalf, that the committee be composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, namely—Mr. Lambie, Mr. Graham, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Cassels, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hayley, and Mr. Wood; and that the number of said committee shall meet here this day fortnight (the 2nd proximo) and pay over the moneys collected by them to the treasurer; that a subscription list be now opened and contributions received." Mr. GRAHAME, in a brief but neat speech, called upon the meeting to come forward and put their shoulders to the wheel. He would not, after the speeches which had been made, detain them by any argument he could urge in favour of so noble a cause; but, if they meant anything, down with the dust.

Mr. RICHARD BROOKS seconded the resolution, and said he was happy on looking round the room to see so many as embled in such a good cause. He trusted the subscriptions in this and the sister colonies for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers and sailors, would be one worthy the golden days of Australia. He felt sure her brave and loyal sons would never for a moment regret succouring the wives and children of those brave defenders by whose means the invader has been kept from our shores. Our homes and our hearths have been preserved. Our wives and children have been spared to us, and we are now called upon to aid in a good cause,—the cause of liberty against despotism, freedom against slavery, civilization against barbarism,—the honest and most acceptable to God, the cause of the fatherless and the widow. He (Mr. Brooks) trusted that every one would respond to the call that has been made, and that a goodly sum would be collected.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution was proposed by the Reverend E. G. PARKE, and seconded by Mr. A. BLOMFIELD—"That Mr. Robert Dawson be requested to act as secretary and treasurer to the fund."

Mr. DAWSON returned thanks for the honour done him, and expressed his willingness to do all in his power towards the furtherance of so noble a cause.

Subscription lists were then given to each of the gentlemen forming the Committee, and several sums from other parties were subscribed in the room; but as the population is widely scattered, the amount collected will not be made public until the whole of the Committee have given in their respective collections.

A vote of thanks was passed to John Lambie, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair, and after three hearty cheers for the Queen, the meeting separated.

THE MELBOURNE STATE TRIALS.

THURSDAY, 22ND MARCH.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice Barry.

The Court opened shortly after 10 o'clock, when the remaining nine unconvicted State prisoners were crowded into the dock, and it was the universal impression that they would at once be disposed of *en masse*. The information was read to them, and they all for the second time pleaded Not Guilty. Whether the Crown officers of the Crown had any misgivings as to the result of the trial, or whether they were alarmed at the formidable array of the counsel for the defence, consisting of Messrs. Michie, Ireland, Cope, Dawson, and Aimil, we cannot tell; but be this as it may, the Attorney-General asked the counsel for the defence who her the prisoners intended to join or sever in their challenges.

Mr. Ireland replied that they would not join, as it would be more conducive to the ends of justice for the prisoners to be tried separately.

The Attorney-General said, "So let it be," and each of the prisoners were accordingly remanded.

Jan Y. Vennik was placed at the bar, and after a series of challenges on each side, which occupied close upon an hour, a jury was at length empanelled.

The evidence then went on, and between taking that, and speech making, the sitting of the Court was prolonged for upwards of ten hours. We shall not, however tax the patience of our readers by entering into details of what has become "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

At ten o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of one hour they returned into Court with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner was immediately discharged, and the Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.

The Court re-assembled at 11 o'clock, and his Honor, Mr. Justice Barry, having taken his seat, the trial of the remainder of the State Prisoners was proceeded with, the remaining eight prisoners being placed in the dock together.

The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown.

There was some delay in the appearance of the counsel who defended the prisoners. When they arrived, the Attorney-General asked if the prisoners would join or sever in their challenges.

Mr. Michie, on behalf of some of them, said they would sever.

The Attorney-General said the large panel of jurymen was not yet exhausted. He would request that all the prisoners, with the exception of Beattie and Tuhey, might be remanded.

James Beattie and Michael Tuhey were then placed at the bar. They were defended by Messrs. Ireland, Dawson, Dunne, and Aimil.

After the usual amount of challenging, a jury was sworn, composed of different persons from those who tried the prisoners already acquitted. The rest of the jury were then discharged until this (Saturday) morning at eleven o'clock.

The Attorney-General opened the proceedings in a speech pretty much the same as on former occasions; Mr. Ireland cross-examined the police-men for their part; the troopers there; the counsel uttered the usual amount of declamation, which gave rise to some forensic and judicial sparring; his Honor summed up; then the jury retired, and on coming into Court again returned their verdict of not guilty; the prisoners were discharged; and "God save the Queen," was sung. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the prisoners were escorted from the Court, by a large company, who frequently raised loud plaudits on their way down Stephen-street."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Several of your correspondents have set up a feeble cry of triumph at the supposed discovery of an error of statement respecting the cost of carriage between Sydney and Goulburn, in my article on railways; and I am prepared to maintain that my estimate of £8 10s. per ton as the average cost is not too small. I do not, as your correspondents seem to suppose, assert that the carriers will take goods at that price. I have no doubt that on the average they will charge as much as £16, perhaps more. But I must call your attention to the fact that by far the very large proportion of the traffic between Sydney and Goulburn is carried on as I have said before, by the squatters and settlers in their own drays; and that to them the cost is not nearly so much as £16. The cost in such case is certainly not more than £5, making ample allowance for wear and tear, and for every other possible expense.

When we consider how much of the traffic is carried on in this way, there seems no reason for supposing that my estimate of £8 10s. is too small.

In my calculations I have supposed the railway charge at £9 per ton, a higher tariff than could really be maintained. But even supposing, as one of your correspondents proposes, that the railway charge were to be £16, he is quite wrong in asserting, as the whole train of argument, as to the proceeds of the goods traffic, would fall to the ground. If the charge were to be so high as £16, there would be no important increase of traffic; for in no way can a railway company bring about cheapness except by diminishing the cost of carriage. I have, however, sup

NAVVIES FOR THE CRIMEA.

(*From the Illustrated London News, 30th December.*)

On the 9th December, we introduced to our readers the novel engineering plan of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, for the construction of a railway from Balaclava to the heights above Sebastopol, for the conveyance of troops, stores, ammunition, &c. For this great object the contractors have already organised a force of Navvies, together with the requisites for carrying out the views of the Government.

Vessels have started, or are about to start from Liverpool, Hull, Sunderland, and London, having on board several hundred navvies, with material for the works. The embarkation of the first corps took place at Birkenhead Docks, on the 21st instant. On the Wednesday week previous, this corps, fifty-four in number, headed by their gangers, and superintended by Mr. Shaw, under whose management the men are placed, left the North-Western Railway Terminus at Euston-square, *en route* for Liverpool. Prior to their departure "allotment papers" were drawn up and signed in one of the waiting rooms, by those men who were desirous of allotting some portion of their wages to their families or friends, to be paid during their absence, at stated terms. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives. The train by which they were to have proceeded to Liverpool was that at nine o'clock; but the allotment papers not being all signed the men stoutly refused to leave London till every paper had been made out; consequently, they did not leave until ten o'clock. The waiting-room presented a most earnest and animated scene. In justice to the men we should state that the amount allotted amounted on the average to twenty shillings each man. This may be accounted for by their high character, and the liberal wages they are to receive. Eight shillings a day are the terms; besides which they are to have all their clothes and rations gratuitously. The train started amid loud cheers, in which the Navvies themselves most heartily joined.

The Wildfire, Captain Downward, was to have sailed from Liverpool on the Friday; but, owing to the heavy gale, nearly a week elapsed before the embarkation took place. The vessel was sold to Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, by Tonge, Curry, and Co., of Liverpool, for £4500. She is clipper built, 457 tons, and was lately owned by the trustees of Edward Oliver's estate. The between-decks have been fitted up as a cabin and for berths for the men. Every arrangement has been made for their accommodation, and its completness is due to the energetic superintendence of Mr. Scott, of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company. On Tuesday evening prior to the embarkation, a dinner was given by the firm of Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, when several gentleman assembled at Gough's Hotel, Woodside Ferry, to take leave of Mr. Shaw, under whose superintendence the men proceed to the Crimea.

The weather having moderated sufficiently, the Wildfire prepared to leave the docks at Birkenhead, and for that purpose was tugged to the dock gates. At eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, the men, headed by Mr. Shaw, Mr. G. Arkle, and other gentlemen, left the Sun Inn, and proceeded down Bridge-street to the Docks. The windows in the route were crowded with spectators, and the navvies were greeted with loud cheers. Having reached the point of embarkation, renewed cheers burst from a large concourse of spectators; and everything being ready, and the order given to embark, the men proceeded to the vessel, which lay close at hand. The scene at this moment was very exciting; the men being full of high spirits, and eager to be off. On leaving the docks, the Wildfire was met by a Government emigrant vessel, when the united cheers might be heard far far away.

We annex the particulars of the organisation and equipment of this corps of navvies:—

The vessels engaged as transports for "the regiment" and all its appurtenances, consist of seven steam and two sailing ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 5491 tons and 900 horse-power, as follows:—Lady Alice Lambton, screw steamer, 511 tons, 90 horse-power; Great Northern, ditto, 578 tons 90-horse; Earl of Durham, ditto, 554 tons, 90 horse; Baron Von Humboldt, ditto, 420 tons, 60-horse; Hesperus, ditto, 800 tons, 150 horse; Prince of Wales, ditto, 627 tons, 120-horse; Levant, paddle steamer, 694 tons, 500-horse; Wildfire, clipper sailing ship, 457 tons; Mohawk, clipper sailing ship, 850 tons. The materials consist of 1800 tons of rails and fastenings, 6000 sleepers, 600 loads of timber, and about 3000 tons of other materials and machinery, consisting of fixed engines, cranes, pile engines, trucks, waggons, barrows, blocks, chain falls, wire rope, picks, bars, capstans, crabs, and a variety of other plant and tools, besides sawing machines, forges, carpenters' and smiths' tools, &c. This material is distributed over the different vessels in such a manner that, should any one or two vessels be lost or disabled, it will not endanger the efficiency of the whole. The ships convey, in parties of 50 or 80, 500 workmen; each party under the charge of a foreman or assistant, as well as a surgeon to each vessel, and a clerk to attend to the victualling and care of the stores. The allowance of provisions will be on a liberal scale—both of the same description as usually supplied to ships' crews Each man is supplied with clothing suitable to the voyage and the service he will have to perform on his arrival, as follows:—1 painted bag, 1 painted suit, 3 coloured cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt (red), 1 flannel shirt (white), 1 flannel belt, 1 pair moleskin trowsers, 1 moleskin vest lined with serge, 1 fearnought slop, 1 linsey drawers, 1 blue cravat, 1 pair of leggings, 1 pair of boots, 1 strap and buckle, 1 bed and pillow, 1 pair of mitts, 1 portable stove for every 10 men, 1 rug and blanket, 1 pair of blankets, 1 woollen coat, 1 pair long waterproof boots, 1 pair of fishermen's boots, 1 pair of grey stockings, and 2 pounds of tobacco for present use. By the above list it will be observed that each man is provided with a painted waterproof bag, capable of containing his kit, and also three days' provisions; no boxes or lumber of any kind being allowed. The fisherman's boots, reaching to the knee, are for their use on board ship, as well as in wet weather in the Crimea. But, besides, there are a pair of strongly-nailed boots, commonly called navvies' boots, to be served out to each man on his arrival in the country. One hundred pairs of long boots, reaching to the hip, are also provided for the use of parties requiring to work in the water. Besides ten huts, each capable of housing forty men, one hundred railway sheets or covers, generally used to cover goods-waggons, are sent, with a large quantity of boards or scantlings, with which the tents and huts, impervious to wet, and not easily inflammable, can in a few hours be erected, and are easily removed. The sheets will also afford temporary covering to provisions or fuel likely to be injured or destroyed by water. Coal, coke, and firewood are also furnished in large quantities. To each party of ten a cooking stove of a very portable but efficient character is provided, which will boil, bake, and fry in the open air. The staff consists of one chief engineer and three assistants, one chief agent and three assistants, one accountant and clerk, one storekeeper and clerk, besides foremen and timekeepers. Whilst everything is provided to render their work efficient, the sanitary condition of the men has not been forgotten; the medical staff consists of a surgeon, four assistant surgeons, and four nurses, selected from the first hospitals in London. An ample stock of medical stores and comforts is provided, and a large number of Deane and Adams's revolvers has also been provided, in case any of the workmen should need them. Two railway missionaries will likewise accompany the men, and a selection of books is provided for their use. On arrival at Balaclava, one of the sailing ships will be appropriated as a store and hospital ship, the rest of the squadron will be employed as circumstances may render expedient. The immense resources of Messrs. Peto and Betts have enabled them, with very little exertion, to collect, organise, and ship off in an almost incredibly short space of time, this important expedition; for when the order was first given, only three weeks since the greater part of the rails were not rolled, the sleepers were uncut, and the steam machinery performing its daily occupation at the Victoria Docks, and several of the ships not finished; but by judiciously securing vessels of large carrying powers at the ports where the material was procured, a great saving of time and expense was effected, as in the case of the Hesperus, built by Messrs Mitchell, at Walker-on-the-Tyne. In one yard the vessel was being completed, and in the adjoining one the rails were being manufactured, and loaded on board warm from the furnace. Too much praise cannot be given to the various builders and shipowners, who came forward in the most handsome manner, and without any security beyond a verbal offer, placed their vessels at Messrs. Peto and Betts' disposal; so that, in three days, they found themselves in possession, by charter or purchase, of all the ships required. Among these Messrs. Marshall and Co., of South Shields; Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of Walker; and Mr. Richard Young, of Wisbeach, deserve special notice. They at once put on all their force, worked night and day, and in less than four days had all the berths for the men built, and the vessels ready to take in their cargo. It is expected that all the vessels will reach Balaclava by the 1st of February, and that the tramway will be laid to the heights before the end of that month. No one can yet say the exact value of this auxiliary to the siege; but, judging from the reports of the present state of the road from Balaclava to Sebastopol, it is evident that if a tramway of this kind had been constructed in the early part of the siege, an immense amount of toil, suffering, and death would have been saved to our gallant soldiers and sailors; and it is likewise highly probable that material for forming a tramway for the conveyance of heavy guns and carriages will henceforth form a necessary appendage to siege operations.

STATE OF FEELING IN ENGLAND RELATIVE TO THE WAR.

(*From the Morning Chronicle of January 3.*)

The dawn of the present year has discovered the British nation in a condition of doubt, if not of actual despondency, which is utterly at variance with the character of the Anglo-Saxon race. When the fortunes of the first Napoleon were at their zenith, when half Europe either menaced Great Britain openly, or viewed her with scarce disguised enmity, even when the shores of our happy isle were threatened with a formidable invasion, her sons never gave vent to the dejection which now reigns at the close of a campaign illuminated by Alma and crowned by Inkermann. But then no man arose in the hypocritical garb of peace, venturing to traffic the honour of Old England with crude and unseasonable tenets; also no public journal dared to offend the taste and dignity of the nation by denouncing the officers and commanders of a victorious British army as ignorant and imbecile.

The despondency which has enveloped public opinion for the last few days must, we regret to write it, be attributed to the sole influence of a contemporary journal. Events have been blackened, disasters exaggerated, the well-earned reputations of our general officers aspersed, and the Briton's proverbial generosity towards the absent disdained, with the sole view of causing a sensation—of creating an effect. It is, however, on the head of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan that the rancour and venom of these attacks have been accumulated. Morning after morning has seen the British public, some amused, others bewildered, all dispirited, by the malignity and repeated denunciations of the commander of the British Army in the Crimea. The great Duke himself was traduced in his day by the presumptuous and ignorant critics of the time: and Lord Raglan, fortified by that illustrious example, may rely safely on the discriminating good sense of the nation, which will alike appreciate his zeal and abilities, and defeat the envenomed hostility of his assailants.

The public, whilst allowing every credit to the journal in question for the spite and ill-nature of its attack upon Lord Raglan, will hesitate before accepting the arrogant comments of a critic, comfortably installed in the editorial arm-chair, upon the conduct of a commander the difficulty of whose position he cannot or will not penetrate. As Mr. Thackeray remarks in Pendennis, "It is one thing to write a book, but quite another thing to find a publisher," so we are led to observe that, however easy it may be to put forth a dubious statement, it is more difficult to find the credulous mind to accept it. When the marvellous manner in which the three distinct nationalities in the allied camp were conciliated will have been forgotten, and the sagacity of the flank movement on Balaklava shall have passed from recollection, then, and not before, will the cavillers of our general be credited.

The nation, while bitterly deploring the melancholy condition to which the elements have reduced our brave and patient soldiers, will refuse to endorse our contemporary's carping criticisms. A little reflection will prove their inaccuracy, but will fail to excuse the venomous tone in which they were issued to the world. The distress to which the army in the Crimea was reduced, from the commencement of December until the last accounts, which are more favourable, must chiefly be attributed to the terrible hurricane of the 14th of November, which was alike disastrous to the shipping and the camp. The Commissariat department was crippled, not alone by the loss of stores required for the immediate necessities of the troops, but also by the absence of means for replenishing the supplies. For several days after the fearful storm all operations were paralysed, and it was by incredible exertions only that Mr. Commissary-General Filder could re-organise the Commissariat transport service, so sensibly weakened by the hurricane. On land, the tents of the troops had been levelled by the wind; a great many were torn and destroyed. This was the first source of discomfort to the army.

The means of transporting provisions from the harbour of Balaklava to the different divisions of the army had from the commencement been too meagre. They had consisted of native arabas, drawn by oxen, of camel waggons, and of mule carts procured from Spain. The smallness of the number prevented relays from being established, consequently the same oxen and mules performed daily the fatiguing pilgrimage from and to the camp and Balaklava. Before the period of the fatal hurricane, the means of transport had sadly decreased from mortality amongst the cattle, produced by over-fatigue. On the day of the hurricane the drivers of the waggons either fled to a village situated within the French lines, or broke up their arabas and waggons, which they consumed as firewood. The following morning the number of arabas and mule carts scarcely sufficed to bring up the next day's rations. A mortality amongst the mules next unfortunately set in, heightened by want of sufficient provender. Up to this period the condition of the troops had been excellent. Full rations had been daily served out to them, and included three rations of rum, which had been thus increased in consideration of the severe trench duties.

Towards the latter end of November the rainy season set in, for which we are astonished Lord Raglan has not been called to account. The hardship, supported with such patient fortitude, of the poor troops increased. The roads were soon transformed into streams of mud, along which the harassed oxen vainly attempted to drag the Commissariat stores. But here we have arrived at a vital point. "Why," exclaim triumphantly the detractors of the British commander, "why were not the roads constructed during the fine weather, and the means of communication thus insured?" The reasons why roads were not constructed are various. For one reason, and an excellent one, we are indebted to the Manchester School, from the opposition it ever displayed to placing the military forces on a footing such as behoves a power like Great Britain. Thus, on arriving before Sebastopol, so inefficient was the numerical force of the British, that the whole army scarcely sufficed to work in the trenches, and to form covering parties. It was with difficulty that the necessary guard to the divisional Commissariat trains could be granted. The defence of Balaklava was confided to one regiment, for even on this important point no stronger protection could be afforded. And yet, as in cruel derision, it is inquired, "Why were not roads constructed?"

A point on which great stress has been laid by the critics of the Commander-in-Chief, is, that his lordship is not in the habit of showing himself to the troops under his command. We know not on what authority this statement is protruded, but from our own personal experience we beg to deny its correctness. Scarcely a day elapses that Lord Raglan does not visit some point of the British or French positions. His lordship, it is true, does not descend to familiarities with the troops he has the pride of commanding. He does not pinch the ears of his Grenadiers, nor would the British soldier admire those habits of intimacy with which other troops have been electrified in former times. But to accuse his lordship of a want of interest in the army he commands, is an insult to good sense. No man in the British army possesses a warmer heart or a cooler head than he who commands it; and of this every officer and soldier in the service is aware. To be brief, we feel satisfied the British nation will do justice to the general who rules the destinies of the British army, and will repose that confidence in him which our contemporary has malignantly endeavoured to shake. And until the authority of these dastardly assaults has acquainted the public with the name of the successor whom he would propose to the present Commander-in-Chief, we must be permitted to consider Field-Marchal Lord Raglan as a most efficient general. As a diplomatist, in conciliating the various elements in the allied camp, and as a skilful and fortunate commander, Lord Raglan possesses both our respect and admiration. Taking into consideration the mutability of human nature, and more especially the capricious mutability of the contemporary to whose strictures we have been adverting, we shall not be surprised to find to-morrow lauded to the skies, the commander who is designated to-day as senile and incapable.

THE BLACK SEA.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

Off Sebastopol, December 12.

Since the sortie of the two steamers from Sebastopol on the 6th instant, the Russian fleet has remained quiet. It is, indeed, reported that movements have been observed in the harbour, as if the fleet was preparing to come out, that the vessels had set their top-gallantmasts, and that an unusual degree of activity was prevailing, but hitherto nothing has occurred, except the little affair of the other day.

A steamer, supposed to be the Vladimir, came out under the cover of the batteries, while another was hovering about close to the sunken vessels. The first, unheeding the French frigate Mégère, which was cruising outside, went close in shore to Strelitzka-bay, where another French steamer and a mortar vessel were lying, and began to blaze away at the French left attack, directed against the Quarantine Fort and the loopholed and bastioned wall which surrounds the town on the west side. As soon as this was observed, the Valorous and Terrible got their steam up, but before they could well come within reach of the Russian steamer, this latter had retired under the batteries on the south side. The Valorous, which has only come up lately, went rather too far in pursuit, and the forts opened their fire on her. A few shots struck her, but she suffered no serious damage.

This sortie proved, if nothing else, at least that there is a passage left for ships to come out between the sunken vessels, so that if the Russians were determined to attempt a sortie with their fleet, they could do it; but the vessels are sunk so close to each other that only one at a time could come out. The range, however, of the forts would, on the other hand, enable them to form under cover of their fire, and thus meet the combined fleets, which, as you will easily believe, are eager for such an encounter.

Heavy south and south-west winds are still the prevailing feature in the weather, but they have lost a good deal of their former fury.

The anchorage at the Katcha has been entirely given up, and all the liners which lay there after the departure of the three-deckers are now anchored outside of the double bay of Chersonesus, where the Agamemnon rode out the fearful gale of the 14th ultimo. Chersonesus Bay is formed by two indentations in the coast running nearly parallel to each other, and separated only by a narrow tongue of land. It forms thus two distinct bays, of which the one nearest to the cape, called Karatch Bay, is now taken up by the English fleet, while the other, Kamiesch Bay, has served from the beginning as the landing-place of the French. Karatch Bay, although not quite so well protected as Kamiesch Bay, because the land around is lower, and the entrance more open, is still infinitely superior to the Katcha as an anchorage; for, with the exception of a north-westerly gale, they have nothing to fear from wind or weather.

The holding ground is, however, very unequal. In some places there is nothing to be found but the bare rock, while in others you meet with shoals in the middle of the bay. But the place has been surveyed and buoys laid down, so that there is nothing to fear on that score, while the distance from this bay to the entrance of Sebastopol is about the same as from the Katcha; and thus the fleet can be up just as soon, if not sooner, should the Russians attempt to come out.

A few days ago I went to the Monastery of St. George and the village of Karani, where all the remaining inhabitants of the villages south of Sebastopol are kept. After the departure of the 73 persons to Yalta there are still 380 men, women, and children remaining Having no means of subsistence, they are fed by the allies, a supply of flour found at Balaklava being partly applied for this purpose. Karani is a snug little village on the road from Balaklava to the Monastery of St. George. Its inhabitants, like the rest of the Greek colonies in the south of the Crimea, although belonging to the Oriental church, are not incorporated with the Russian orthodox church, but have their own clergy. The other day a curious proof of this was furnished by the priest of the village of Karani himself. The dragoman attached to the colonel of the French Gendarmerie, who is living in the village, fell in love with a Greek girl, and, without asking his superior's leave, induced the priest of Karani to marry them. Next day he presented himself, with his young wife, to the colonel, who had him sent to Constantinople to enjoy his honeymoon. The colonel wanted likewise to give the priest some good advice, but this latter, very likely too much accustomed to Russian ways, thought it safest to run, and he disappeared, leaving his flock to get on as best it could. The French colonel now proposed to have one of the Russian monks from the monastery to perform service, but the people declined, asserting that they were not of the same rite.

Besides the French detachment, a part of the English Commissariat is quartered in the village. You cannot doubt this; as soon as you approach, wretched mules adrift, others lying dead on the ground, broken carts and wheels speak plainly enough for themselves. Of course there must be scarcity in the means of transport. The broken carts you may easily believe soon find other owners, and I have heard French soldiers say, "Is it not better that we should burn them, rather than leave them rotting in the mud?" In the French Commissariat the mules are regularly picketed, like cavalry or artillery horses, and counted every day; if a cart is wanted, it is not left to the goodwill of a lazy Maltese or Bulgarian to replace it; the consequence is, that the French Commissariat and ambulance mules are strong and healthy, while English Commissariat mules are vanishing without anybody asking what has become of them. Until lately the mules belonging to the English Commissariat were dispersed in the whole village of Karani; now the village is divided into two parts—one occupied by the French detachment, the other by the English Commissariat. You may imagine how things must have gone when I tell you that the French had to make a representation about the shameful sluggishness in the English Commissariat at Karani.

Since the departure of the first transport of Greek villagers to Yalta several others have expressed their wish to follow their example; but, of course, one cannot have a steamer ready for every single individual; but, if they should wish it *en masse*, I suppose they will get a steamer again. It will be a relief, for it will be so many less even to feed.

There are some Greek families likewise in the Monastery of St. George. This monastery, chosen with the usual cleverness which monks of all countries and ages display in the choice of their dwelling-places, is situated on the precipitous side of a little bay running in from Cape Feolente; it seems evidently an institution getting into fashion, for everywhere you see traces of new, half-finished buildings, while even those which are completed seem still quite new. There are now fifteen monks remaining; twelve others are with the Russian army, where they do business as chaplains. The monastery is guarded by a body of Zouaves under a sergeant, and there was some intention of converting it into a hospital, but the gale of the 14th has unroofed nearly all the houses and even torn down the iron plates from the church roof, so that the repairings would give quite as much trouble as the building of a wooden shed for the same purpose. During the gale the Zouaves, as well as all the rest of the inmates, had to retire to the "hospitium," an outbuilding erected for the accommodation of pious pilgrims, who come to drink the delicious waters of the St. George's Well, of miraculous power, and implore the chivalrous saint's protection. For an ordinary traveller the beauty of the spot would be quite sufficient reward. Even now, although everything wears the bleak autumnal tinges, it is one of the loveliest spots imaginable, with its white terraces, huge rocks, and dark woods, overlooking the wide expanse of the Euxine. It is a place as if made for silent contemplation, and, even while the fury of war is raging in its close neighbourhood, the loud reports of the heavy siege guns scarcely ever penetrate to this retired spot.

Among the new arrivals at the fleet is the Curaçoa, 30, screw, which joined two days ago.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

(*Illustrated London News, 23rd December.*)

English artists have been busy during the past week, not with palettes on their thumbs, or with pencil, or with chalk, but busy canvassing for no less a personage than Mr. Jacob Bell, now the rejected candidate for the Parliamentary Borough of Marylebone. For Mr. Jacob Bell artists quitted their studios to attend vestry and other parochial meetings; for Mr. Jacob Bell artists (always indifferent speakers) have attended tavern meetings to move and second propositions in his favour; for Mr. Jacob Bell artists became wild political enthusiasts—foreseeing the revival of the Italian Lorenzo, and the English Charles, in the admission to Parliament of Mr. Bell, and the triumph of Russia in the rejection of the respectable chemist and druggist of Oxford-street. Why all this fervour and ferment in favour of Mr. Bell? In the infancy of painting in oil-colours our great painters were glad to associate with chemists. They would have run after Dr. Dee as Dee ran after the philosopher's stone. Chemists had then something to tell that was really of use to an artist. Why then, all this eager enthusiasm about Mr. Bell? In what way, we have been asked, has he been of use to artists? Has his chemical knowledge added five hundred years' additional endurance to the triumphs of Landseer's pencil? Have the frescoes in our new Houses of Parliament acquired additional beauty of colour from the discoveries in his laboratory? We believe not. But much is to be said in favour of Mr. Bell, and in favour of the artists who have been so eager in his behalf. He has been of modest and useful service to many artists, has a taste for art himself, buys pictures from a liberal purse, and is a knowing hand at making a good bargain for an artist with a publisher. Such has been the secret of Mr. Jacob Bell's influence over the minds of artists who are rate-payers in Marylebone. Though Mr. Bell has been unsuccessful, art will not be thrown fifty years behind because the Marylebone vestry is not to be painted in fresco.

A correspondent (wholly unknown to us), who appears to take an interest in our weekly column of Talk, has sent us one of the two epitaphs in verse by Mr. Lockhart, to which we have already alluded, "I would gladly send you both," our correspondent writes, "for Lockhart evidently wished that they should have an extended circulation, and was only prevented from publishing what he had printed privately by an unwillingness to wound the feelings of a surviving relative; but unfortunately there is one slight allusion in the one I omit to send that renders it, I fear, somewhat unfit for your paper. Here, however," he continues, "is the epitaph on Maginn:—

Walton on-Thames, August, 1842.

Here, early to bed, lies kind William Maginn,
Who, with genius, wit, learning, Life's trophies to win,
Had neither great Lord nor rich cit of his kin,
Nor discretion to set himself an ass to tin;
So, his portion soon spent (like the poor heir of Lyon),
He turn'd author, ere yet there was board on his chin—
And, whoever was out, or whoever was in,
For your Tories his fine Irish brains he would spin,
Who received prose and rhyme with a promising grin—
"Go ahead, you queer fish, and more power to your fin!"
But to save from starvation stirred never a pin.
Light for long long was his heart, though his breeches were thin,
Rise his setting, for certain, was equal to Cain;
But at last he was beat, and sought help of the bin
(All the same to the Doctor from claret to gin)
Which led swiftly to grief, with consumption therein.
It was much, when the bones rattled loose in the skin,
He got leave to die here—out of Babylon's din.
Barring drink and the girls, I never heard of a sin—
Many worse, better few, than bright, broken Maginn.

"The epitaph on Hook," our correspondent observes—and we agree with him—"is not so kind."

Considerable amusement has been excited during the week, at the expense of Lord Derby; who, albeit he was once Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has fallen into the error of calling Demerara "an island." Of all men, an ex-Colonial Secretary ought to have known better. But though Lord Derby admits that he was born in a pre-scientific age, that fact is no excuse for his ignorance of geography.

Mr. Leslie, the celebrated painter, is on the eve of publishing "The Handbook for Young Painters"—announced as in preparation (in this paper) now some six months ago. We have seen a copy of the work, and can express the sincere pleasure we have received from a cursory perusal of the whole, and a very attentive perusal of parts. Mr. Leslie is thoroughly an English painter; and, we are now glad to find, a thoroughly English writer as well. Five-and twenty years ago, and he would have been heartily ridiculed by his thirty-nine brethren for daring to speak of Hogarth as an artist; but now, in 1853, he will have the hearty sympathy of the larger and better portion of the thirty-nine for the manly way in which he speaks of Hogarth and Raphael in the same breath. Indeed, throughout his work there is a lively and acute appreciation of almost every style of excellence in art.

The fault of Mr. Leslie, in his Handbook," said an artist by whom the volume was placed in our hands, "is a most undue appreciation of Constable as a landscape-painter, and a most unbounded admiration of the Royal Academy as a body. Then, sir, he appeals so frequently to West and Fuseli as authorities in art—much the same thing, I take it, as appealing to Blackmore or Ned Howard as authorities in poetry. Then, sir, only turn to page 154, and see what he says in one of the few notes in his book. Here it is:—'It should be known to the public that all the charges in the Autobiography of Mr. Haydon unfavourable to the Royal Academy are unfounded.' This is sweeping enough, and, I will add, unfounded enough. But the same note contains an anecdote that sufficiently atones for the paragraph I have quoted. It relates to Wilkie and to the election of Sir Martin Shee as President:—It is untrue that the election of Shee to the presidential chair was hurried through without the usual forms, in the fear that a command might be received from the King to elect Wilkie. It is perfectly well known that George IV. would have been pleased had the choice fallen upon Wilkie, and equally known that the King would never interfere with any election of that body unless he thought it right to exercise the privilege of a veto." To this we will add what should be as well known (though we believe we are the first to mention it in print), that the feeling of the Academy was with Wilkie until they found him hesitating on a point of Academical discipline when many of his friends thought no hesitation was needed. This indecision turned the election against him.

Some of his anecdotes are admirably suited to our column. Here is one about Hogarth's mahl-stick:—

Sir George Beaumont, who had possessed himself of Hogarth's mahl-stick, determined to keep it till a painter should appear worthy to receive it; and he kept it till he saw "The Village Politicians" of Wilkie.

Here is a bright bit about Etty:—

Before Etty was an Academician he was asked if, in the event of his election, he would discontinue his habits of study in the life school; and he answered to the effect that he would not, and that, if the members of the Academy considered such habits improper in an Academician, he would rather remain a student than become one.

Mr. Leslie renders full justice to Haydon. Here is a passage that should be read by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the trustees of the National Gallery:—

Had Haydon's "Judgment of Solomon" been produced in France, it would have been placed in the Louvre immediately on the death of the painter. But the trustees of our National Gallery missed the opportunity of securing it for a nominal sum, while they were spending the public money on doubtful, or damaged, or second-rate pictures by the old masters.

One more anecdote, and we have done:—

It was a rule with Sir George Beaumont that in every landscape there should be at least one brown tree; and that every picture should have a first, second, and third light. "I see," he said, looking at a picture by Constable,—"I see your first and your second lights, but I cannot make out which is your third." Constable told this to Turner, who said, "You should have asked him how many lights Rubens introduced.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

(*From the Graham's Town Journal.*)

Boa Constrictor.—One of these gigantic reptiles was shot a few days ago by H. F. Fynn, Esq., the magistrate, near the Umcomas river. It measured nineteen feet in length; and a full grown bush buck, entire, with its skin on, was found in the animal's stomach. It had been recently swallowed.

Sugar Machinery.—The great want of the sugar enterprise at the present time is machinery, to convert the cane under cultivation into its manufactured states of sugar, molasses, &c. There are 130 acres of cane planted in the limited district between the Umlatuzan and the Isipingo, for which there is at present only Mr. Jeffel's mill, which is barely of sufficient power to manufacture his own cane. In other directions there is an equal or a larger quantity of cane growing, with very inadequate provision of mills.

Arrow Root.—A parcel of Natal arrowroot lately sent to the Cape by a mercantile house at this port, fetched a satisfactory price, and is declared by the trade there to be equal to the finest West India, or Bermuda arrowroot. Large quantities are in course of manufacture in this neighbourhood. One house has purchased for shipment to England 30 cwt. (1½ ton), the produce of one grower on the coast; and we hear of others who have made, or will make this season, from one to three tons each.

Locusts.—During the past week several heavy flights of locusts have been seen in the neighbourhood of the town. On Friday last such dense swarms were flying over the eastern hills, near Drie Kops, that at the distance of between three and four miles they had the appearance of mist clouds hanging on the sides of the mountains. On Saturday a strong detachment of locusts flew over the town to the southward. They were so numerous that the sound of their wings was like the distant roar of the ocean. The weather was exceedingly warm at the time, the thermometer marking 101 degrees in the shade.

The Cape Town Exhibition of Colonial Products.—On Friday, 5th January, this interesting collection was opened by the Governor. At about half past two his Excellency, accompanied by Lady Grey, the private secretary and colonial side de-camp, arrived at the Exchange. The public were admitted immediately after his Excellency's entrance. The room was most tastefully decked out for the occasion, and the collection of products exhibited was of the most valuable character. Particular attention was of course directed to the splendid varieties of copper ore supplied by the several mining companies from Namaqualand. Besides these were a beautiful cabinet of stuffed South African birds, a rich collection of polished Cape and Natal woods, chiefly belonging to Dr. Pappe, and to be transmitted by him to the Paris Exhibition; a beautifully dried collection of Cape wheats, grasses, and ferns from Mr. Bayley, of Caledon; besides abundant specimens of preserves, wines, flours, gums, sugar, wax, wools, silks, cotton, &c. In addition to these, there was a fine collections of horns and skins of the varied South African animal races. At the upper end of the hall was a creditable display of flowers and vegetables. His Excellency and Lady Grey were shown through the establishment by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Watson, Mr. Maclear, and several others of the gentlemen forming the committee for its several departments. The whole exhibition, though, perhaps, scarcely doing full justice to the capabilities and resources of the colony, is highly creditable to those who have contributed specimens to it, and especially to the gentlemen of the several committees charged with the task of completing the arrangements It will remain open to the public, it is understood, for two or three days more.

The Army.—It is rumoured that the 12th and 91st Regiments are ordered home from the Cape. It is not known on what authority the rumour rests.

The Coffee Plant indigenous to Natal.—We know not whether this fact has yet transpired beyond a very few; and we are pretty sure it has not until now been made public. That it is a fact, no one can doubt who will compare the cultivated coffee plant from imported seed, with the indigenous plant, growing in wild luxuriance, and bearing abundant crops in all parts of the coast lands of Natal. The general appearance of the plant, its leaves, flowers, and fruit, externally, are identical, and if it have not been previously claimed as the native coffee plant, it is simply from want of observation. The only difference in the fruit itself is that the berry or shell encloses several smaller beans or grains, instead of only two larger ones. But a similar peculiarity appertains, we believe, to the native coffee of Sierra Leone, and other tropical countries which are celebrated for the superior quality of their coffee. The crops on the native coffee bushes in this neighbourhood are not yet quite ripe enough for experimental test; but, in a short time, all may have an opportunity of making a cup of coffee from the Natal indigenous bean, and thus of testing the fact for themselves. This important discovery cannot fail to turn to valuable account in the progressive development of our resources.

New Arrivals.—The last week has furnished more gratifying indications of revived immigration than we have witnessed for the last three years. The Lady of the Lake brought a goodly number of the right sort of persons—several of them under immediate arrangements with the zealous Bishop of Natal, to form part of the staff of his central institution. Two families, we believe, are of the agricultural class—the heads of them being experienced English farmers; and Dr Callaway, another member of the Mission, comes in the valuable twofold capacity of a medical clergyman. By means of other interesting arrivals, several family circles will be increased, and more than one moping bachelor be turned into a rejoicing benedict. The steamer brought a few days later, several families of new settlers, contemplating the prosecution of important enterprises amongst us. Two Dutch gentlemen from Java, with numerous families and Coolie servants, come to Natal, in possession of ample capital, to embark extensively in tropical agriculture—chiefly coffee, we believe, having received satisfactory reports of this district; and, if found necessary, we understand it is their intention to introduce a sufficient number of Coolie labourers. Besides these, we are happy to notice the arrival of two families of two substantial Dutch African farmers, from the frontier of the old colony, with all appliances for carrying on cattle and sheep farming, and general agriculture. The Pantaloon, which had sailed early in September, is bringing other settlers, and amongst them, we are informed, persons of ample resources. All these are hopeful signs.

Manufacture of Paper.—Amongst the patents recently sealed we notice one for a mode of preparing flax-fibre as a basis for paper. The consumption of paper has for some time been steadily increasing to such a degree that, under the best circumstances, a new material for its manufacture would have proved a desideratum. It happens, however, that with the increased demand, the supply of rags had been diminishing at such a rate as to raise the price of paper to a point which becomes a matter of very serious consideration. This condition of things has promoted inquiries on all sides into the possibility of procuring a substitute for rags, and a further incentive has been given in the offer of a large sum for the discovery of any material available for this purpose at a certain reduction of cost. The urgency of the subject is thus demonstrated. Without pretending to decide on the merits of this question, we are enabled to state, from actual inspection, that the paper manufactured from flax fibre, as prepared under the above patent, is in all respects complete, and admirably adapted for the purposes of printing The great question for us, however, in dealing with a new manufacture is the probable supply and the cost. On the first of these two points the material offers a great advantage in being a home product, grown with great facility on lands in many instances ill-adapted for any other crop. Not long since there was a rage for the cultivation of flax; in the absence however, of scutching-mills, the farmers were unable to find a profitable market within reach, the fibre being then only required for spinning. But so great would be the demand for flax for the purposes of paper, that we understand it is in contemplation to establish mills in various parts of the country where flax could be cultivated, thus opening up a new field of enterprise to agriculturists, with a sure and remunerative market. It is notorious, however, that the probable produce of this country would be wholly insufficient for the required purposes, and the resources of India and America would be brought into requisition. As to the second point, the cost, we are informed that the patentees have been at very considerable expense in thoroughly testing the subject, and we have the most positive assurances that the material could be supplied to the paper-mills at a price considerably below that of corresponding white rags. It cannot assuredly be to the advantage of paper-makers that their raw material shall be attainable only at a high price; and they, equally with consumers, are, as it seems to us, interested in the production of the new material. This is a very large subject, and we are not, therefore, surprised to learn that it is proposed to carry out a manufacture, obviously beyond the capacity of private enterprise, by means of a public company; but it does create some astonishment to find that obstacles are opposed by the Board of Trade (professing, forsooth, free-trade principles) to its introduction on a scale commensurate with its importance, considering the interests involved—those of the agriculturists in the production of flax; of every individual who looks to the press, the vast consumers of paper, for the greatest advantage of modern times; and lastly, of the government itself in the sources of revenue. We do consider that, instead of raising difficulties under the present unsettled state of partnership law, every facility should be afforded to a company undertaking to carry into effect so important an enterprise. These latter remarks are made in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Trade to recommend the grant of a charter of incorporation to the proposed company, whose operations are consequently suspended. We advocate the claim to this privilege, as an exceptionable case if need be, on public grounds alone, not considering private interests. The public are concerned in the promotion of improvements in manufacture in any shape. The government are interested in the increased facilities for the production of a commodity on which a heavy duty is exacted, independently of the obligation on them to aid in reducing the cost price of any material so long as they constitute it an excisable article. We may reasonably expect that the general expression of public opinion on this question may have have its weight with the Board of Trade, that the business of the country may not be unnecessarily impeded.—*Correspondent of the Standard.*

Madame De Staël and "De L'Allemagne."—Is the common anecdote true regarding the origin of de Staël's celebrated mot, which I remember to have heard even as a boy as one of the bons mots of the empire? It runs, that when Napoleon was First Consul, Madame de Staël presented herself at his residence, to prefer a request; but although the officer in attendance assured her in the most positive manner that he could not be seen, she insisted peremptorily on being announced to the illustrious person. But when the latter expressed his sorrow that he could not see the celebrated lady, for the simple reason that he was in his bath, she returned the famous answer that that was no impediment, for genius was of no sex I cannot answer for the truth of this story; but if it be untrue, it is at any rate well invented. It shows the assiduity with which the fiery lady pestered the Emperor. He had no repose from her attentions. She got it firmly into her head that the greatest man of the age should be coupled with its greatest woman more or less ideal. . . . . But when the good lady discovered that all her assiduity led to no result, she did what any woman would have done, she declared against the Emperor, argued against his brutal and ungallant rule, and argued until the police requested her absence. She fled to us in Germany, where she collected the materials for her celebrated book, wherein German spiritualism is celebrated as the ideal of all empire, in opposition to the material empire of France. With us she made a great discovery. She became acquainted with a savant of the name of August Wilhelm Schlegel. He was a genius without sex. He became her faithful cicerone, and accompanied her on her journeys through all the garrets of German literature. She wore a tremendous turban, and was the sultana of mind. She made all our literary men pass in review before her, and parodied the great Sultan of Matter. And as the latter inquired: How old are you? how many children have you? how long have you served? &c., so asked she of our savants: How old are you? what have you written? are you Kantean

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Nadir, for Mauritius.
March 28.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Mason, Trafalgar, Wave, Ellen and Elizabeth, for Melbourne; Robertus Hendrieus, and Snow Squall, for Batavia; City of Sydney, for Calcutta; Samuel Boddington, and Rob Roy, for Callao; Freak, for South Sea Islands; Fortune, for South Seas.

CLEARANCES.

March 28.—Trafalgar, barque, 5 8 tons, Captain Frazer, for Melbourne.
March 28.—Rob Roy, ship, 823 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Callao, in ballast.
March 28.—Fortune, brig, 227 tons, Captain Frazier, for the South Sea Fisheries, with whaling stores.
March 28.—City of Sydney (s.), 509 tons, Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. R. Quinn, A. Sprowle, R. P. Richardson, W. Hamilton, G. Barber, J. Lang, J. Gordon, John Kerr, J. Fairburn, J. Macpherson, G. Cooper, A. W. Brown, J. Cameron, J. Guchet, Reynolds, James Mack, W. Lacey, M. Cohen, S. Moss, W. Potter, L. Lemon, F. Homer, D. M'Kay, Mr. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burke family and servant (5), Mr. and Mrs. F. Macdonnell 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blyth 2 children and servant, Mrs. and Miss A. Innis, Rev. Mr. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. P. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, and 100 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 28.—Ebenezer, from Eden, Twofold Bay; Warlock, from Newcastle, with 64 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 50 bales wool, 20 trusses hay, 30 pigs, 10 calves, 4 horses, 6 coops fowls, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 28.—Trial and Albion, for Morpeth; Warlock, for Newcastle; Victory, for the Hawkesbury; Sir John Franklin, for Broken Bay.

EXPORTS.

March 28.—City of Sydney, ship, for Calcutta (Additional): 100 quarter casks, 6 hogsheads wine, C. Lewis.
March 28.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 2 bales hair, Buyers and Learmonth; 200 bags flour, 210 bags bran, Hayes and Sons; 8 bags hops, 1178 cart boxes, 3 cases hardware, H Brauchamp; 13 kegs, Levicks and Piper; 8 cases, 1 cask, 208 boxes candles, 12 casks, 99 kegs butter, Seichel and Sons; 24 casks butter, W. Sur; 145 boxes candles, Flocher, Tenge, and Co.; 4 casks, Sands and Kenny; 1 case biscuits, S. Michael; 1 case, S. Maurice and Co.; 1 case books, R. Hudson; 4 kegs, 6 cases bacon, 10 boxes, 3 casks, J. Nicol; 1 crate, 2 cases, Moss and Cohen; 3 boxes, A. Myers; 3 cases ice, Rawack, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, Tucker and Co.; 1 box, Stearn; 14 bales duck, 9 cases merchandize, Nowell, Hooper, and Stevens; 2 packages leather, Hall and Alderson; 78 pair wheel boxes, Iredale and Co.; 561 bags potatoes, R. M'Eachern; 38 bags flour, M. A. Worms; 28 boxes soap, 32 bags coffee, W. E. Eland; 147 packages rope, 55 casks biscuits, T. Bowden; 25 firkins butter, S. Maurice and Co.; 20 hogsheads ale, W. Wright; 1 case, L. Lazarus and Co.; 1 case, J. Abraham; 1 case 2 bundles steel, 10 kegs nails, Levicks and Piper; 24 boxes candles, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 14 packages, F. M'Donell; 7 cases, E. Younerman and Co.; 1 case, 3 trunks, E. Vickery; 30 boxes candles, Lockyer; 3 kegs shot, 1 cash, 1 bundle knives, Iredale and Co.; 54 kegs butter, S. Maurice and Co.; 4 casks, 1 case lemons, Maly; 79 rams, W. Hamilton; 2 boxes soap, 52 boxes candles, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.; 1 bag oysters, T. and W. Day; 7 baskets poultry, Cohen and Moss; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 cases, 1 bag, Loutet and Co.

"SHIPS" MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—
For London.—By the Sir Edward Paget, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.
For Melbourne.—By the Hellespont (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.
For Calcutta.—By the City of Sydney (ship), this day, at noon, if not underweigh.
For Batavia.—By the Snow Squall, and Robertus Hendrieus, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.
For London and Cape of Good Hope.—By the Pacific, on Monday evening next, at 6 p.m.
For Callao.—By the Samuel Boddington, and Rob Roy, this day, at noon, if not underweigh; and Ebba Brahe, this day, at 6 p.m.
For Auckland.—By the Hellebore, this day, at noon.
For Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.
For Brisbane, Moreton Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.
For Nelson and Port Cooper.—By the Queen of the South, this day, at noon.
For Valparaiso.—By the Henry Winch, this day, at noon.

MAILS BY THE CONTRACT PACKET LIGHTNING.

The following Notice was posted outside the General Post Office yesterday for general information:—

General Post Office, Sydney, 28th March, 1855.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails by the Mail Packet Lightning, for the United Kingdom, via Melbourne, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th proximo, at noon.

All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 28: Scotia, ship, 778 tons, Captain Strickland, for London.

Captain Smith, of the Reaper, 40 tons, reports having fallen in with the wreck of a small vessel on his way to Morpeth, nearly abreast "Reid's Mistake," about 9 miles off the land. It consisted of hatches, spars, sails, &c., and was setting to the southward and eastward.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon as the steamship City of Sydney was proceeding down the harbour, she fouled the ship Lord Hungerford, lying in the stream, carried away a good deal of the ship's headgear and her own mizen mast, and a portion of the bulwarks. The damages sustained by the City of Sydney were so trifling that she proceeded on her voyage to Melbourne.

Sale or Vessels at Auction.—Yesterday Messrs. Levan and Co. sold the barque Trident, of 350 tons, to Mr. Corlorane, for the sum of £700. The Fettercairn, auxiliary screw steamer, was then offered, and was started at £1000, which ultimately reached £1850, at which figure Mr. G. A. Lloyd became the purchaser. The Sir John Harvey, screw steam ship, was next put up, but only reached £4100, and was knocked down to Mr. Scott. The yacht Challenge was not sold.

The Governor-General has fixed the 16th of April for the sailing of the Lightning from Melbourne for Liverpool, with the Post Office mails.

Messrs. James Baines and Co. have received a letter from their Australian agents announcing that they have made arrangements to ship 3000 bales of wool direct to Liverpool, at the rate of 300 bales every three weeks.—[Our shippers are enterprising; and the bulk of the wool trade will come to this port in time.]—*Liverpool Journal.*

The Lady Jocelyn.—The French Government are understood to be in treaty with the General Screw Company for the Lady Jocelyn, just arrived from Australia. She is of 1809 tons burden, and 500 horse-power. The Cressus, 2560 tons and 400 horse-power, has lately been taken from the same company by the English Government. Indeed, both nations are engaging as many steamers as possible, and at high rates, the supply being insufficient.—*London Times.*

Vessels Loading at Liverpool for Australia.—January 2.—For Moreton Bay—John Davies, 1133 tons. For Launceston, V. D. L.—Commodore Perry, 2000 tons. For Hobart Town—Ocean Chief, 1092 tons. Preparing—Inspiration, 1100 tons; Epsom, 619 tons. For Sydney—Beatrice, 777 tons; Richard Willem, 870 tons; Simonds, 1202 tons. For Adelaide—Burra Burra, 400 tons; Reliance, 805 tons; Nashwauk, 752 tons; Europa, 1099 tons. For Melbourne—Australia, 1176 tons; Annie Wilson, 1118 tons; Grangrosgar, 912 tons; Uttonia, 1404 tons; Salem, 915 tons; Blue Jacket, 1790 tons; Frederick, 868 tons; H. C. Kidson, 1144 tons.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Resolute.—We take the following from the *Illustrated London News*, of December 16th. The Resolute which had lain at anchor at no great distance from the Progress, was the next to perish; and she did so on almost the very same spot where the Progress had struck. This ship which had a valuable government cargo, was commanded by Captain Lewis, an excellent seaman. For a long time his ship had been lying safely inside of Balaclava harbour; but in consequence, probably, of some hostile Russian movements in front, it was thought fit by the Admiralty agents, Captain Christie, to order her and several other transports out of the harbour in order that the Diamond, Inspector, and other vessels of war might use their guns with greater facility. Knowing the treacherous nature of the ground in the bay, the enormous depth of the anchorage, and the violence of the ordinary south-west gales in the Black Sea, Captain Lewis had no sooner taken up his berth outside in forty fathoms, than he repaired to the shore, and there reported to the principal agent for transports the danger of his ship lying in her present exposed position. This protest was not listened to, and he was reprimanded for making it. Notwithstanding this repulse, Captain Lewis, renewed his protest, both verbally and in writing. At the first symptoms of the coming gale indicated by the barometer on the evening of the 18th, all the light spars in the ship were struck, and when on the morning of the 19th the port anchor was let go, cable veered to the utmost possible length. There were hopes that the two anchors and chains would suffice to keep the ship in her place, the weather thickened, however, so fast, the wind came on with such terrific squalls, and the sea rose with such rapidity, that it was thought advisable to lighten the ship. The mainmast was cut away. The waves, however, threw her bodily out of the water and buried her again as she fell. The remedy was ineffectual and almost immediately afterwards the mast fell, the starboard anchor was lost by the breaking of the chain. There was still hope left. The port anchor held; but even this might not remain long if the ship was not further lightened. So the mizen and foremasts were cut away; but the main mast and the mizen had fallen on deck and were rolling to and fro over the wreck, maiming the sailors, and breaking the bones of all they came in contact with. Numbers were disabled in this manner before the final moment, when every one was left to trust to himself for his life. That moment unhappily was not far distant. The port chain parted in one of the heaviest seas, and all hope of saving the ship was gone. The crew, at least as many of them as were not disabled, assembled on the poop where they waited until the ship should strike. But such was the violence of the wind, that two poor fellows were blown away, when they came aft the first bump which the Resolute gave on the rocks, pitched off four men who never re-appeared, the united force of the water and the wind smashing them on the rocks. The second bump broke the unfortunate ship to pieces, and precipitated the miserable crew upon the roaring waves. Poor Captain Lewis was crushed between the ship and the shore, as he hung down from a line fast to the poop. The only men who were saved were those who fell into the sea and were washed up, some of them in good condition, others bruised and injured. The third officer of the ship—a young fellow named Owen—was amongst the first who succeeded in creeping out of the wreck.

Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1853.—In continuation of the Wreck Chart for 1852, issued with our January number of last year, we now present our readers with that for the following year, 1853. In glancing over the borders of the chart, and observing the black dots which fringe it, the terrible realities of shipwreck are vividly brought before the imagination, and the stoutest heart can hardly remain unmoved in contemplating such a frightful destruction of life as their number implies. We cannot put a price on human life—it is invaluable; but in regard to the ships and cargoes thus annually destroyed, we can make some approximation as to their value. It is calculated that between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 sterling are absolutely lost from shipwrecks every year on the coasts of the United Kingdom. We believe that, by the adoption of systematic and judicious precautionary measures, a large proportion of this destruction of valuable property might be prevented. It is true that every British ship, according to law, must carry boats and other apparatus, although inadequate in amount and character, for the "preservation of life from shipwreck;" but we all know from experience, that neither the boats nor the other machinery are often available for service when the terrible emergency occurs. There is no use of quoting the fact, that the whole system of making provision for saving life from shipwreck is regarded both by seaman and passenger at least with indifference, if not as a source of annoyance. Until, therefore, people are made more sensible of their duty, both to themselves and others, we can hardly hope for any amendment. We cannot rest satisfied without raising our warning voice against this disreputable state of duty, and drawing attention to the incalculable amount of misery inflicted by such disasters, not only on the poor creatures themselves, who are the victims, but also on their widows, orphans, and other relatives. We trust that by greatly increasing the number of lifeboats on the coasts, this evil may be here after materially lessened. To accomplish this laudable object we invite the co-operation of all whom Providence has blessed with the means of relieving by their contributions, the sufferings of their fellow-creatures; for, by such timely assistance, a lifeboat may be placed on a dangerous spot which otherwise might remain unattended to, for the lack of funds. In our observations on the Admiralty Register of Wrecks for 1853, in our last number, we entered fully into the statistics connected with the Wreck Chart appended to that return, of which the annexed chart is a copy. It is, therefore, unnecessary to do more here than to repeat the summary which precedes the register, and which will fully explain the nature of the casualties so strikingly depicted on the chart. The wrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom in the year 1853 were 833, which may be thus classed:—Totally wrecked, 309; totally lost in collision, 52; damaged seriously and had to discharge, 386; damaged seriously in collision, 23. The number of casualties in each month were:—1853—January, 106; February, 91; March, 52; April, 78; May, 41; June, 26; July, 45; August, 33; September, 79; October 96; November, 71; December, 123; total, 852.—Total lives lost, 989. Although this number is large, yet it is satisfactory to know that it is considerably less than that of the preceding year, as will be observed from the following summary attached to the Admiralty Register of Wrecks for that year:—1852.—January, 126; February, 77; March, 82; April, 44; May, 41; June, 29; July 18; August 42; September, 85; October, 134; November, 149; December, 268; total, 1115.—Total lives lost, 900.—*National Lifeboat Journal* for January.

DIARY,

WHENCEFORTH TO NEST PUBLICATION.

March.		Rises	Sets	Morn.	Even.
		SUN		HIGH WATER	
29	Thursday.	6 11	5 57	5 35	6 0

Moon—Full, 12h. 23m. A.M. April 3.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE—CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

This Evening, March 29,

Will be produced Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play, entitled LOVE; or, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. Huon, the serf, Mr. Waller; Count Ulric, Mr. Warde; Sir Rupert, Mr. Russell; Sir Conrad, Mr. Hammond; Nicholas, Mr. Milne; Countess, Mrs Waller; Amyross, Mrs. Ann Howard. To conclude with the laughable farce of THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

J. G. GRIFFITHS, Manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Unabated Success.

The last Twelve nights of Mr. JACOBS in Sydney. New wonders, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, in his Grand Drawing-Room Entertainment of Natural Magic, in addition to his surprising powers of VENTRILOQUISM and IMPROVISATION, which nightly creates most enthusiastic approbation. Mr. JACOBS begs to express his grateful acknowledgments for the unexampled success which has attended his efforts in this city. His stay in the Australian colonies being limited, and his engagements made, will compel him to close in Sydney, on Wednesday, the 11th April. Prices as usual. Boxes and stalls, 5s; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Children under twelve years of age half-price.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

Farwell to the Pacific and her gallant crew, *fore and aft.* It was the hope of many that she would often adorn the waters of Port Jackson, and make herself a name among her graceful sisterhood. But, perhaps, a greater career is before her. She may yet be famous in war. Her name may be identified with some momentous event. She may fulfil all the predictions of her builders, and rival the swiftest of the fleet impressed into the service of freedom. We see what effect both false and true intelligence may produce. The service of steam may save the armies of the Allies from the casualties of famine, and confound the treachery of false friends, and the most rapid combinations of our enemies. If the Pacific shall equal the expectations of the profession, she will be not the least likely to take a lead in some of those great plans where rapidity is the condition of success. The service done by our steamers is precisely that which the army cannot have dispensed with. What would have been the effect of an entire dependence on the winds and waves? Whole regiments would have probably sunk in the Black Sea, and England might have heard of the remains of her gallant armies on the banks of the Neva. But not only is mischief avoided, it is repaired with the promptitude which prevents the discouragement of the troops, and thwarts the efforts of the enemy to profit by a temporary calamity, or local failure. In this good service the Pacific will be prepared, if required, to take her part. We may see her again when she has gained a reward for others, and renown for herself. We may, if we think proper, fancy that she is sent forth in the freshness of her youth to represent the Port of New South Wales in the Black Sea, or the Baltic. Like a successful soldier, having fulfilled her warlike destiny, she may enter Port Jackson with laurels, spend her remaining years in gay visits and pleasure jaunts to kindred ports, and finally breath, out *her last steam* in the harbour of Sydney, and confide her last *ashes* in the "lucid bosom" of Sydney cove. Such may be the comfort of those who witness with regret the departure of the Pacific, the property of our fellow-citizens, unsurpassed in our steam-fleet, and originally intended for our waters. We honour the enterprise of her owners—they at least did not distrust the promise of prosperity, which recently seemed but dawning. We do not doubt that a year or two hence the vessel would find full occupation. The fluctuations of supply and demand may for a time confound the best laid schemes, and it is well-known that a small excess, if it be not rapidly adjusted—if it do not *itself* make the demand it requires, will derange a surface out of all proportion to its own dimensions. We have seen this repeatedly in the colonies. A surplus causes a depression greatly in excess of itself; and the scale in which the inequality falls is carried down by the impetus far more than might be predicted from the weight. We are greatly mistaken if the excess of our steam-fleet is not a merely transient thing, occasioned in part by the expense and uncertain supply of fuel. The want of those intermediate measures, which would prevent the cost being disturbed by the accumulation of trifling stocks, or the absurd and capricious strikes which are suggested by a temporary dependence on the working miners. Not only New South Wales, but Van Diemen's Land, will probably become a great coal producing country. The coal fields are of the finest quality, and are found in spots so distant from each other as to make it credible that there are large proportions of the island pervaded with this truly precious mineral. It is probable that coal will also be found in the line of coast beyond Hobson's Bay. Thus, whenever coal falls to the price of the London markets or thereabouts, steam-vessels will become much more extensively in demand. The progress of the colonies, as a steam-employing people, is even now great. The moment a return of commercial confidence enables the population to put out its strength, it will be seen that we have already the elements of growth within us. Everybody is compelled to draw in, because nobody exactly knows what turn the next settling day will take. Let it be seen that, commercially, it is "all right"—that the damage done is not to the "hulls" of society, but only a little shattering of its "muslin," and everything will look up again. Then will the travelling spirit of colonial life revive in full vigour, and from the plough to the steam-engine—from the nail to the anchor—from the horseshoe to the steam-ship, the series of commercial affairs will feel the return of health. The owners of the Pacific have acted wisely in sending her away. She is too precious to be dealt with as a toy. There is an old adage in every one's mouth—at all events as old as Shakespeare—"while the grass is growing the steed is starving." Compound interest on the wrong side is a terrific science, worse than the black art, and perhaps it would be better for all if, instead of an unprofitable competition, the policy of the owners of the Pacific were adopted. Still we have not a shadow of doubt that, if she will just go and gather golden opinions, at the seat of war, and return back as goodas she is now—in all but the mere scars of battle or marks of time—in the course of two years, she will find a berth open for her; and she will be none the less welcome, if the captain, careful and courteous, and his intelligent officers, are still on board. And so to the Pacific, for the sake of her spirited owners, her crew, and her passengers, and for her own sake, we say FAREWELL.

Among the most equivocal and extraordinary measures ever passed by the British House of Commons must be reckoned the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Granting all that ministers have assumed as to the necessity of strengthening the army in the Crimea by the readiest means, it is an enigma to all those who do not share the confidence of the Cabinet why there should be such urgent need of ten thousand German mercenaries when we have just concluded a treaty with Austria.

We are not among those who condemn the measure on constitutional grounds, for even supposing that there was no precedent for the employment of foreign soldiers, ten thousand Germans, or any number of Germans, would be wholly powerless to endanger the liberties of England. But while the lawfulness of engaging foreign soldiers to fight our battles may be admitted, it may be asked without impertinence, by the English nation, why any foreigners at all should be necessary? Have we not the armies of France and Austria, numbering a million of soldiers altogether, available to prosecute our joint enterprise against Russia? And are there no Englishmen ready and willing to arm in defence of their country, that we must have recourse to the freelances of Germany and Switzerland? Among a nation of twenty-six millions, cannot a sufficiency of soldiers be obtained—of soldiers, the best in the world?

Admitting the expediency of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, we are forced to several unexpected and startling conclusions. It is certain that Ministers can place no dependance on the sincerity of the Austrian alliance—or else they would rely upon Austria to furnish the requisite reinforcements for the Crimea. Austria has already betrayed the cause of the Allies, and proved her bad faith. But for the supineness of the Austrian army in the Provinces, the Russians would never have been able to march from the Pruth to the Crimea, and Inkermane would not have been fought. There must have been treachery, and treachery of the grossest kind. There must have been a tacit understanding between the Austrian and Russian commanders, or else the conduct of the former is explicable. The Russian general commanding on the Pruth would not have dared to so weaken his force by detaching thirty thousand men to the aid of Menchikoff, had he not been assured of the connivance of Austria. But now, a fact that had been suspected by every man of sense in England, has been openly acknowledged by the act of the Government. Lord Aberdeen has virtually declared the Austrian treaty to be null and void, by calling upon the country to provide German mercenaries for the Crimea.

Another, and a still more alarming fact becomes manifest, by the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Recruits cannot be had fast enough in England, for the English army. This is to be accounted for only by one of two suppositions. Either the English people have so degenerated in spirit and manliness that there is no military ardour left in the nation; or there is not sufficient inducement for the men to enlist. The former hypothesis may be scouted as utterly false and extravagant—the latter is nearer the truth. The labouring population of England will not consent to brave the dangers of war for the magnificent consideration of a shilling a day, and the splendid prospect of a sergeant majorship after forty years' service. While there are no lack of men—of sturdy and stalwart men—to go out to the Crimea to make railroads, at five shillings a day and their rations, it is difficult to get the refuse of the population to expend their lives at one-fifth of that rate.

There is but one legitimate remedy for this state of things, which none can miss, and which even Ministers cannot ignore. Let promotion in the army be utterly unrestricted, and let the highest commands be open to the ambition of the meanest soldier. Let merit be the passport to rank—and good conduct be the only road to command. Let every company, battalion, brigade, and division, be commanded by those best able, for this is no time to stand upon precedent or ceremony. In truth, we have experienced enough, and suffered enough, from the present system of promotion by purchase and by birth. There are no hereditary generals, as there are hereditary legislators, nor do we care for high-breeding in those who are entrusted with the lives of Englishmen and the honour of England. To what is the present condition of the army attributable but to that odious system of promotion which puts dandies and coxcombs at the head of battalions, and decrepid noblemen at the head of armies? The disorganization of that splendid army—so eloquently and pathetically described by the *Times* — is solely attributable to an obstinate persistence in all the antiquated prejudices of the "Duke," and to the aristocratic theory of promotion The General-in-Chief who sees into nothing, and whom nobody sees—half a dozen generals of division throwing up their commands on the eve of the battle, and *two hundred* inferior officers resigning their commissions in the face of the enemy—these are the fruits of the English military system. There never was a more deplorable spectacle of the results of official incapacity and obstinate routine than the English army in the Crimea. It is melancholy to reflect that that gallant body, which left the shores of the country, in the pride of health and the flush of military ardour, have, in the course of a few months, been reduced to so wretched a condition as to have become a subject of pity to our Allies and rivals. In the face of Europe, England, with the highest means and appliances at her command, with all her wealth, science, and industry and prestige, sends forth a force to combat the mightiest nation in Europe, which in the space of four months has come to be called "a mob of brave men." It is impossible to use stronger or clearer language than that in which the *Times* conveys the general opinion of the people, on the fate and condition of that unfortunate British army—the heroes of Alma and Inkermane. "There is no longer any use in concealing or mitigating the truth; the men are perishing for the want of common forethought upon the part of those who should be responsible for their safety. Fifteen thousand British soldiers, in the prime of their strength, in the heyday of life, disciplined men, who would not have turned from the face of a human enemy, let him come in whatever shape he might, have been laid low by official incompetence and procrastination at home and in the field." "It is better," adds the *Times*—and the sentiment will find an echo in every British bosom—"that man and horse should die gloriously selling their lives dear, and affording a spectacle to the world, than that they should perish unseen, unnamed, almost unnumbered; for it has come to that. We could wish they who are dead had all died in the battle-field, even in some mad charge into the heart of the Russian army."

At a time like this, and with so admirable an opportunity of sweeping away the relics of the rotten old system, the Ministry have not the courage to own the real cause of the failure of the Crimean expedition, but have recourse to so paltry and miserable an expedient as the raising of ten hundred German soldiers, who, let them be the bravest of the brave, are not fit substitutes for Englishmen, and not the men to retrieve the honour of the English army.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Jury of Four.

RYAN AND ANOTHER v. WHITFORD.

This was an action of debt for the use and occupation of a slaughter house, for work (Queanbeyan, &c.) done on defendant's account, for the use of stabling, and for the hire of a horse and cart. The plaintiff's claimed £68 0s. 11d. The defendant pleaded a payment of £5, a set-off of £4 9s. for goods sold and delivered, and a tender of £50 11s. before the commencement of the action, which sum he paid into Court. As to the residue of the plaintiff's claim, he pleaded that he was never indebted.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Darvall and Lutwyche for the defendant.

The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a slaughtering establishment in Sydney, and the defendant was a publican at St. Mary's, and was also a grazier. The latter had entered into a speculation for the killing and sale of his own cattle, to supply the retail butchers. It was out of the speculation that the present action had arisen. The killing was charged for according to a special agreement, at a certain rate, and for a certain time; but there were extra charges for a few extra days' service beyond the time contracted for, as for the use of a cart, and for stabling and horse keep. The terms of the contract itself, and of the charges made under it for the work, were not disputed; but with reference to the extra days, it was asserted that there had been a distinct disclaimer of all intention to make any extra charge in consideration of the time. The use of the cart had never, it was said, been authorised, as there was a box cart at the place belonging to defendant, which would, for the carrying out of this meat, have served just as well, although not being so light, the defendant's men did not like it so well. Sufficient body, &c., had, it was said, been sent at first for the keep of defendant's horses. The set-off was partly for some forage belonging to defendant, which was said to have been used by the plaintiffs, but chiefly for the offal of the bullocks which were slaughtered. The defendant claimed the offal as well as the flesh, skins, heads, &c., and alleged that, having made his claim to the plaintiffs, the latter, after some demur as to its being a perquisite of the men, had agreed to make an allowance for it on the settlement of accounts. It was averred, in point of fact, that the concession of the offal to the men employed in slaughtering, was a perquisite which led to their a cceptance of lower wages, and was consequently an arrangement by which the Ryans, as the employers of these men, exclusively benefited. In confirmation of this it appeared that the offal was sold to Mr. Kesten, the pork butcher, to feed his pigs upon. On the other hand, it was alleged, that as the slaughtermen were compelled to clear away the offal by law; and as they might not always sell it, they were allowed to dispose of it as they could, by way of compensating for this service. The extreme value of the offal was refuted by plaintiffs' at 8s. per beast; while there was evidence adduced on the other side to show that it was worth from 6s. to 7s. per beast. Seventy-three head of cattle were killed. There was a great deal of evidence on either side as to the custom of the trade, and various collateral matters arising out of the questions in dispute.

The Jury having intimated that they had an unanimous opinion in favour of the defendant, Mr. Broadhurst declined, although invited to do so, to address any observations in reply. His Honor having summed up, the Jury found a verdict in accordance with the opinion they had already expressed—for the defendant on all the issues.

Undefended Causes.—A number of undefended causes were disposed of in a second Court before the Chief Justice and a Jury of four.

Business for To-day.—Common Jury cases will be tried to-day, but the ordinary cause-list will be gone on with in a second Court, and the Jurors who were summoned for yesterday will be required to attend.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Matthew and Poulson, a second meeting was held, and claims amounting to £433 19s. 4d were proved. Insolvents amended their schedule; and one of them (James Poulson) was examined.

In the estate of Malcolm Macdonald, a first meeting was held, and a claim for £200 9s. 6d. was proved.

Meeting to-day.

In the estate of Charles Adrain, a third meeting, at half past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of John Malcolm, an adjourned meeting for examination, at 11.

In the estate of Edward Willes Layton, a certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Goldsmith and Row, an adjourned meeting for examination, at 1.

Meeting to-morrow.

In the estate of James Slatyer, a second meeting at 11 o'clock.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the three Commissioners.

Francis James Garrett appeared to prefer a charge against Patrick Murphy, the driver of a licensed omnibus, No. 13, for commanding an over-fare to witness. It appeared that on Friday the 22nd March, the plaintiff went to the defendant's stand, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, and engaged him to drive him (the plaintiff) to S. D. Gordon's stores, in Bridge-street, and from thence to Messrs. Dowley and Hollowworth's, solicitors, in Elizabeth-street. The whole time occupied was about a quarter and a-half. Plaintiff tendered the defendant 2s. as payment, but he claimed 3s., which plaintiff refused to give him. Defendant then used abusive language to the plaintiff, which was also proved by Mr. Hollowworth. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a penalty of 40s., and 5s. costs.

Samuel Nesbitt, licensed drayman, appeared to prefer a charge against Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart, Brothers, and Co., George-street, for refusing to pay fare. It appeared that on the 8th March last the defendant went to the plaintiff's stand in Bridge-street, and hired him to go to Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle's, auctioneers, George-street, to convey a load to the firm's stores. In pursuance of defendant's instructions, he went there, but the goods not being ready he, by defendant's orders, returned to his stand, with the understanding that he should go for the goods after dinner; plaintiff did so, and proceeded to the place, which he conveyed to the defendant's stores; plaintiff went to Hunter-street and back's a third time; he received a second load, which he conveyed to M. A. Worms' stores, in York street; after delivery, and on the following morning, pursuant to defendant's orders, plaintiff again returned to the auction rooms, but went away empty, defendant having ordered plaintiff to return to his stores, but he refused unless some arrangement were come to with regard to lost time in going backwards and forwards, and for detention. On plaintiff asking for his fare, 15s., the defendant refused to pay more than 12s. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay double the amount of the fare claimed, to wit, 30s., and 5s. costs.

Charles Lush, the proprietor of the Argo and Norna omnibusses, was charged by Inspector Stubbs with a breach of the 60th section of the Hackney Carriage By-Laws, for having on the night of Wednesday the 21st March last, neglected to carry the requisite lights while running in George-street. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the sum of £1, together with 10s. costs.

The Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Parley.

Seven drunkards were brought up, and sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

On the general list were fourteen charges, four of which were dismissed, and one was remanded.

Bernard Burns, for an assault on Constable Waters, was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty, with 2s. 6d. costs, or in default to be imprisoned for three days. Deborah O'Donnell, convicted of being obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., with 4s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for seven days. George Lynch, James Burton, and William Bussy, apprehended for disorderly conduct while under the influence of intoxication, were each ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Francis Tait, of Baulkham Hills, was charged by Mr. Moseley, M. Cohen, Burwood, with having assaulted him. Mr. Cohen stated that yesterday he was sitting with his little child in the parlour of Mr. Kirwan's public house, when the defendant, who was intoxicated, introduced himself, and putting his face close to his (Mr. Cohen's), asked for a kiss. He, in reply, told him he had better be off, or he would knock him down, or something to that effect. Defendant then struck him a violent blow in his face, blacking both eyes, and, quick as thought, delivered twenty or thirty other blows on his head and body, winding up by dragging him along the floor by the hair of his head, until some persons, hearing the noise, came to his assistance. Having ascertained that defendant had a wife and family dependent on him, he (Mr. Cohen), while he thought it was his duty to prosecute him, trusted the bench would deal as leniently as the circumstances would warrant. Mr. Dowling said it was a most aggravated assault, and that Mr. Cohen would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty had he failed to prosecute the defendant. In according to Mr. Cohen's request not to commit defendant for trial, he thought it highly necessary to impose on defendant the highest penalty allowed by law in summary jurisdiction in this and similar cases, namely, £5, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for six months.

Ann Hopwood was charged with assaulting Mary Smith. Both ladies reside in Clarence-street. It appeared from Mary Smith's statement that having heard that defendant had spoken some words against her she, on Monday afternoon, called upon her to inquire into the truth of her information, and, if true to require explanation; defendant denied that she had used the expressions attributed to her, but was angry, struck complainant with her parasol, and tore her dress by jamming it in the door, as well as called her ugly names; complainant went home; some hours afterward the defendant came to her house, and struck her three blows with a bone candlestick—the second broke her comb, and the third knocked her down, and she became insensible. Mary Lowry saw complainant on the ground and defendant beating her with a candlestick, until her (defendant's) husband stopped and dragged her away. Emily Maddox saw defendant leave her own house, carrying a candlestick behind her until she reached complainant's door, and afterwards saw her use the candlestick in beating complainant. Guilty of assault: sentenced to pay a penalty of £1 15s. 6d. with 4s. 6d. cost, or to imprisoned for six weeks.

William Chappion, a man employed by Mr. Brandgrove, of the Great Britain Hotel, was charged with stealing 4s. 6d. from the till. He was seen by Brandgrove's barman to take something out of the till, and on being charged with it admitted the truth of the accusation, and gave up 3s 6d., one shilling of which he said was his own money. Having made the election of being tried in the summary jurisdiction of the Court, he was proved guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

There were twelve cases on the summons list, seven of which were dismissed for want of prosecution, and one on its merits; two were postponed; in one a servant sued for wages due, and obtained an order; and a person residing at Cumperdown was fined 5s. with a like sum for costs, for allowing a pig to stray at large.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

On the drunkards' list there were four cases, in each of which a fine of 20s. was inflicted, in default imprisonment for 21 hours. Only two persons would pay. On the free list there was only one case. The party was convicted of using obscene language, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. Paid. On the water police list there were six cases. One person, named George Finney, a seaman formerly belonging to the Lord Hungerford, but who had lately remained on board H. M. S. Herald, was charged with disorderly conduct, but even this was forgiven to him by the Bench, on his promising to go on board his ship.

John Lewis and James Mitchell, two seamen belonging to the Lady Warneliffe, were convicted, first, of being drunk and disorderly on board their vessel, and secondly, of assaulting the steward while in the cabin. For the first offence they were sentenced to pay a fine of 20s., or go to gaol for twenty-four hours; and for the second, a fine of 20s., or imprisonment for seven days.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Jury of Four.

RYAN AND ANOTHER v. WHITFORD.

This was an action of debt for the use and occupation of a slaughter house, for work (Queanbeyan, &c.) done on defendant's account, for the use of stabling, and for the hire of a horse and cart. The plaintiff's claimed £68 0s. 11d. The defendant pleaded a payment of £5, a set-off of £4 9s. for goods sold and delivered, and a tender of £50 11s. before the commencement of the action, which sum he paid into Court. As to the residue of the plaintiff's claim, he pleaded that he was never indebted.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Darvall and Lutwyche for the defendant.

The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a slaughtering establishment in Sydney, and the defendant was a publican at St. Mary's, and was also a grazier. The latter had entered into a speculation for the killing and sale of his own cattle, to supply the retail butchers. It was out of the speculation that the present action had arisen. The killing was charged for according to a special agreement, at a certain rate, and for a certain time; but there were extra charges for a few extra days' service beyond the time contracted for, as for the use of a cart, and for stabling and horse keep. The terms of the contract itself, and of the charges made under it for the work, were not disputed; but with reference to the extra days, it was asserted that there had been a distinct disclaimer of all intention to make any extra charge in consideration of the time. The use of the cart had never, it was said, been authorised, as there was a box cart at the place belonging to defendant, which would, for the carrying out of this meat, have served just as well, although not being so light, the defendant's men did not like it so well. Sufficient body, &c., had, it was said, been sent at first for the keep of defendant's horses. The set-off was partly for some forage belonging

that has said, "Them that honour me I will honour." There is another point on which I will venture to offer a few observations, although not immediately connected with the resolution before us. It is in regard to the delay which took place in the appointment of a successor to our late lamented Diocesan, the Bishop died in February, 1853, and as it was known that I was on my way to England, and had been for many years in the colony, and much in his confidence, it was thought expedient that no appointment should take place until the Secretary for the Colonies had communicated with me on the subject of the state of our Church. On my arrival, in June, I waited, at his request, on the Duke of Newcastle, who I found extremely anxious and I firmly believe, actuated solely by the wish to make such an appointment as would tend to the spiritual welfare of the diocese. The result was, that he decided to offer the metropolitan chair to the Bishop of New Zealand, the senior of the suffragan bishops of Australia, who was expected, during the course of the year, in England. He, however, did not arrive as soon as he was looked for, and the see continued vacant until the end of May in the following year, when he landed in England, and, to the regret of many of his friends, declined to accept it. A few days after his refusal, a change took place in the Colonial Office, which occasioned further delay, and in about two months afterwards the appointment was offered to, and accepted by, our present bishop. I have thought it right to make this statement, because I find a very general impression on the minds of clergymen in the colony, that we have not been well treated, and that the delay has been occasioned by the indifference of those in authority to the interests of our Church. I do not think that this can justly be charged against them. At the same time, the delay occasioned, and the very serious inconvenience resulting from it, shows more strongly than any arguments I can urge the necessity of freedom of action for our Church, and the evils attendant upon the state of comparative bondage in which we are held, subject to the worst inconveniences attending an established church, while deprived of all the benefits of it. I wish not to be misunderstood. I am not desirous to see our church established by law, but seeing that it is not established, I do desire, and claim the right, to have the same liberty for the Church in Australia, as is enjoyed by our brethren of other Christian denominations; the liberty to meet together and arrange our ecclesiastical affairs, without reference to authorities at 14000 miles distance, who, with all respect to the high offices which they hold, do not, and cannot possibly be as well acquainted with our wants, as we who are on the spot, and are immediately affected by them. I listened with much pleasure to that portion of the report relating to the appointment of our new Bishop. I find, too, that a resolution is to be moved, expressing similar sentiments. Now without wishing to infringe on the rights of the mover and seconder of that resolution, I hope I shall be pardoned, as I feel I believe, the only clergyman in the colony personally acquainted with the Bishop, if I take this opportunity to express my thankfulness that the choice of a successor to our late Diocesan has fallen upon one who from the amenity of his disposition, his kind and conciliating manners, his blameless life and conversation, and the universal respect in which he is held by men of all parties, promises to be a great blessing to the church over which he has been called to preside. Unless I am greatly deceived, we shall find him a spiritual father, whom we shall all love, a kind friend, and judicious ruler, whose godly admonitions and counsels we shall gladly obey. I will not trust myself to say more on this subject, for I will not lay myself open to the charge of paying court to those in authority. Those who know me know that this is not a weakness which I am liable to fall into. There are also other and deep reasons which in this case would effectually prevent me. The sentiments of profound respect, and reverential affection which I entertain for the memory of my late beloved friend and diocesan are not to be easily effaced at my time of life by any new feelings. "Let others hail the rising sun, I bow before the one that's set." I have offered these few remarks in reference to our new Bishop, though perhaps irrelevant to the resolution before us, because I think that they may possibly afford comfort to some earnest heart who may be trembling for the Ark of our Zion, during the great changes that are taking place amongst us, and who are naturally looking with deep anxiety for any information respecting the character of one who, from his high position, must necessarily exercise so important an influence over the destinies of the Church in this colony.

Mr. H. H. Browne felt quite satisfied the resolutions which had just been moved would be passed by acclamation. The preceding speaker had had an opportunity of witnessing the interest which the parent society had taken for many years past in the spiritual welfare of this colony. He had not enjoyed that opportunity, but he had been acquainted with those who had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Diocesan Society, and with them he regretted that sufficient funds were not available for the purposes of the Society. The increase of wealth, the influx of gold the colony had increased both in population and in crime, hence a greater necessity existed for increased spiritual assistance. But there was much difficulty in procuring adequate means of support for many of the clergymen in the colony. Why should the people in the mother country be allowed to support the clergy of this colony when the colonists were well able to support them themselves? The people were well able to do so, and as a proof of the assertion he need only to refer to the great patriotic movement. They had only to put their shoulders to the wheel. Let those who had come forward so nobly in aid of the widows and orphans now come forward to aid in meeting the spiritual necessities of this colony. Funds ought to be raised, in order that ministers of religion might be sent to preach the gospel in the distant parts of the interior, where there was no stated minister. He need hardly tell those present that in many portion of the colony the word of God was never preached. The Sunday passed from month to month, and from year to year, without any regard being shown by observances. The children were unbaptized, unhappised. When a clergyman by chance passed through their district he was hailed with acclamation, and honoured as a minister of religion. The sympathy shown towards him often made him regret parting from those districts, where he was fully convinced the services of a minister were required. (Cheers.) We were well able to support our own parishes. Although many rich men, who two years ago thought they could never acquire a sufficiency of the common necessaries of life. Such should give in proportion to the blessing which had been thus suddenly showered upon them. Perhaps it was his duty to allude to the thanks which were due to the parent society for the interest taken in our welfare. He hoped, however, that the next report of the Society will show that the suggestions which had been thrown out by preceding speakers had not fallen upon the ears of those present without that attention they deserved, and that subscriptions would be found adequate to meet the wants of the clergy, and that the Society would send more ministers of religion to enable us to carry on the work of the ministry in every respect as it ought to be. (Cheers.)

Carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Kemp moved the third resolution.

"That the Society, under a painful sense of the evils of the long vacancy of the see, desires to express its thankfulness for the intelligence which has been received of the consecration of Dr. Barker, as second Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney; with the prayer that it may please God to prosper and hasten him on his way to the scene of his future labours.

He said the first part of the resolution had already been spoken to by Mr. Allwood, and he had explained in some degree the reason of the long and painful vacancy in the See. Nearly three years would have elapsed before the arrival of the present, the late Bishop, and the arrival of the one anticipated. The natural desire of all the friends of the church at home to place the excellent and distinguished Bishop of New Zealand in the higher position of Metropolitan of Australia, accounted for a great portion of the delay. No doubt the proper way to prevent such a delay in future, had been hinted at when first action was alluded to. That had also been pointed out by the Duke of Newcastle, when he with propriety said that the delay was can od by the difficulty of getting a person in every way suited and competent to discharge the requirements of his office; he also said he thought that when the colonies became such as no longer to be filled by clergyn en from England. Although at one time rich in respect to ministers and laymen, the numbers were small, such was not the case now. The number of clergy had increased as well as the lay population, and there were many clergymen in the colony eminently fit for their piety and learning, and in every respect well qualified to fulfil so high and honorable a position. There was no reason to send out to England for clergymen to fill an office of such importance as that of metropolitan, and he believed his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was of that opinion, and acted upon it when the see was proposed to the Bishop of New Zealand for his acceptance. But the bishop, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, declined its acceptance. He believed the Duke of Newcastle acted upon the same suggestion when he offered it to one of our colonial clergymen, but that gentleman also thought it was not his duty to accept the office, and therefore declined. The Bishop of New Zealand was strengthened and confirmed in his resolution, that he ought not to accept this see on account of the salary of his office having been stopped for political reasons. He, no doubt, felt that however the kindness he had received in this colony might tempt him to accept the invitation, he would not desert the see which had just been deprived of its salary. In that case, the see of New Zealand, like that of Lyttleton, might have been left vacant altogether. Some of those present would, perhaps, remember the day on which they took leave of their late bishop. He stated his reasons for going home; and, no doubt, they would remember his address on that occasion, because it was one of such a nature that it was not likely soon to be forgotten. One reason mentioned was the endeavour to procure for the Church in these colonies synodical action—that the colonial body should be able to do for themselves everything that was necessary for the carrying out of those objects which they had at heart. (Cheers.) At present, a state of things existed which could not continue. He hoped, among the first considerations on the arrival of the Bishop some sort of unity of action would be devised. It had been stated in the report that in some parishes, although the Legislature have promised an equal amount to certain sums subscribed by the congregations for the benefit of the clergy, the small sum of £35 had not been subscribed. If there had been, as in the united principle, a power to have been, some united mode of action, such a state of things would have been prevented (Hear, hear). With respect to the intelligence received respecting the new bishop, he might speak his sentiments freely. It was a cause for gratitude and heartfelt thankfulness that the see was filled in such high terms. Dr. Barker appeared always to have retained in the hearts of those with whom he came in contact. In Liverpool he appeared to have obtained the title of Pacificator: he was looked upon by all—even by his seniors—as an a viser, that above all he had acquired personal holiness, the true test of ministerial character. If we really were grateful, that gratitude should be shown by an endeavour to work with him when he arrived. If any feeling of dissension had existed among the people, he hoped it would be forgotten and forgiven, and that when the new bishop did arrive, all would start with a full determination of assisting him as much as possible in the carrying out of the great work he had before him. He was much struck on reading the report of a meeting at Liverpool, at which eighty clergymen met to congratulate Dr. Barker on his appointment to these colonies, by a statement which was made by Mr. Campbell, the rector of Liverpool, he spoke of his Lordship's coming out to a country where the cross had never been raised, and where the name of the Saviour had never been heard; or, if it had been heard, it had been forgotten! Allowing for enthusiasm, which might be supposed to exist on such an occasion, he was surprised that a gentleman occupying such a position in the city from which sailed our Red Jackets, Lightnings, and Marco Polos, should give utterance to such a statement. It was altogether an unjust one also, and could not have used a stronger expression if he had referred to the centre of the continent of Africa. No doubt there was great room for missionary enterprise. There was in this city a large amount of indifference among those who professed to be Christians; but surely it could not be thought that after having among us one who for fifty years had been a minister of the Gospel, another who had been for thirty years engaged in the same work, and several others for a great number of years; we knew nothing of the Gospel of Christ. For more than half a century the ministry of the Church of England had been in existence in these colonies. We had about sixty clergymen, among whom were men distinguished for their piety and attainments. It would be strange indeed if the cross had never been raised, and if the name of the Saviour had never been heard, except by those who had forgotten it. He thought it was not improbable that Dr. Barker would be the last bishop appointed to us from England. As the colony increased in numbers, the clergy would also increase, and more force would be added to the observations of the Duke of Newcastle. It did not follow that if they were allowed to select their own Bishop, that they should of necessity choose a colonial clergyman to fill the see; if they thought proper to do so, they could send to England for one. Certainly the appointment of a Bishop for the colonies ought to be left in the hands of the colonists themselves. (Hear, hear.) He sincerely agreed with the latter portion of the resolution, and he hoped that all would pray God to hasten the arrival of the Bishop, and that his labours in this colony might be blessed to the salvation of souls.

The Rev. Canon Watsn seconded the resolution. In reference to the subject of delay in the appointment of a bishop, he must say he was one of those who felt the force of the proverb, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The delay had been characterised by difficulties and perplexities. He had reason to believe, having heard of his attainments, virtues, and wisdom, that the new bishop would prove to be the man we wanted; and he believed he had been the object of the especial prayers of the clergymen and laity throughout the Church of England. He believed those prayers would be answered, and that God would raise up to us in him the very man suited to the exigency of our case. We were to have one among us who was not unaccustomed to rule—not by virtue of any office he held, but by the force of the character and personal influence he possessed in the midst of those among whom he had been placed. It was with the greatest possible hope he looked forward to the future. It had been said, sometimes charily and sometimes joosely, that we had been so long left to ourselves—so long without a bishop, that we almost began to feel we could do without one. But the fact of the case proved it to be otherwise. The greater the delay, he more numerous the difficulties. No substitute could carry on the business of the diocese so effectually as the legitimate overseer. They required a guide and a director. We all knew how little an army could do unless properly commanded. So it was with a diocese. It was necessary that the people should work in their respective spheres and localities, but it was a sad necessity that mutual love and unity of action should exist, and that, he hoped, would be realized on the arrival of the new bishop. He agreed with what had fallen from the preceding speakers in reference to freedom of self-action in the colonial Church; he was satisfied, from 17 years' experience, that no vital energy could be brought into existence unless that energy sprung from the people themselves, and unless any individual member of the church was made to feel that he had a direct interest in her welfare and the management of her affairs. (Hear, hear.) Why was it there existed so little energy among all classes, except a few who were very far enlightened on the subject,—why was it there was so very little activity—so little regard for principles and so little zeal exhibited for the protection of the rights of the church. Because the people had no particular post assigned to them. Unity of action was wanting. He believed nothing had been more misunderstood than the Diocesan Society. We had instruments for carrying out all the purposes of the Gospel in the colony—of carrying it into the interior—the means of erecting and improving schools, the larger distribution of Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts, and by all the machinery which other societies had adopted with great success. It seemed to him that the employment of colporteurs was the only means of spreading the Gospel in the interior. They had the means of doing God's work in the variety of ways in which deeds are ordinarily done, but unity of action was wanting. He hoped from henceforth a spirit of union and concord would be called into existence, that the funds of the Society would be augmented, and that its influence and usefulness would be increased in a very satisfactory manner. He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution and joining heartily in the prayer it contained.

Unanimously carried.

The Rev. Mr. Hassall moved the next resolution, as follows:—

"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the standing committee, in the room of those retiring under Rule IV.—Messrs. John Campbell, Charles Nathan, Samuel Elyard, T. W. Jones, H. H. Browne."

At that late period of the night he would not detain the meeting with any observations, but merely move the resolution, in the hope that the proceedings of this evening would be attended with much real and permanent good.

Mr. W. Macpherson seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Campbell, M.C., observed that although the operations of the Society were but few, and the number of the members almost equally so, yet the meeting was one which could not be passed on this account—that publicity should be given to its labours, and to all matters connected with its successful progress. (Cheers.) It was for this reason that the Committee had determined, in accordance with the usual custom, to publish the annual sermon of the Diocesan Society, which was delivered on the previous day by the Rev. Mr. Vidal; in which this resolution would be carried out, and that the circulation of the sermon among the members of the Society would contribute largely to their edification and spiritual improvement. (Hear, hear.) At that late hour he would not go into all the subjects that had been broached, but he quite agreed with all those who had spoken to the effect that the Society had not given away channels of Christian usefulness which had not hitherto been availed of. There were many ways in which the interests of the Gospel could be furthered besides those ordinarily employed by the Society. It was impossible that the matter could do the work required to be done—all that it could do was to take the lead, and thus induce the various parishes to join in the good work, and to carry it out with a spirit of cordial co-operation. The principal objects which the Society aimed at were the proper payment of the ministry, the circulation of the Bible, the establishment of schools, &c., and the erection of churches throughout the length and breadth of the colony. These were most important matters—matters which could not fail to enlist the sympathies and interest of every well-wisher to the Church. There were many ways in which assistance could be rendered; and in this respect he was glad to say the colony could furnish some praiseworthy examples: he alluded in particular to the bequeathing of money and property to the Church by departed friends. He hoped that this practice would be adopted by many others, and that by the united efforts of the clergy and laity, a spirit of union would come to be imparted to the progress of Christianity throughout this hemisphere. He was persuaded that a great mistake had been made in not calling upon the laity to take a more active part than they had hitherto done in the affairs of the Church. If the members generally were entrusted with a fair share of self-government to which they were clearly and naturally entitled, the unfortunate delay in the appointment of a Bishop would not have taken place. He could not attribute this delay to any other cause than that of indifference on the part of the authorities at home. Before concluding, he alluded in complimentary terms to a worthy citizen who had bequeathed some property to the Church; and, finally, he had expressed his desire that others would go and do likewise. The resolution which he had to move was as follows:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Geo. Gr Vidal, for his excellent sermon preached before the Society, and that he be requested to allow the same to be printed and appended to the report."

The John M'Kenzie seconded the motion, and congratulated the meeting on the noble example which his Excellency the Governor-General had set them in condescending to preside at the meeting. It redounded greatly to his Excellency's credit, and gave much promise for the future of the Church in this colony. Let them profit by the occasion, and unite to infuse fresh life and vigour into the Society. Let them waive all minor differences of opinion, and strive only to promote the one great cause which they all had at heart.

The resolution was put and passed nem. con.

On the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, his Excellency left the chair, and Mr. Justice Hoskinson took the same.

The Archdeacon then moved a vote of thanks to his Excellency for the able and dignified manner in which he had discharged the duties of chairman; which having been seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hassall, was carried amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

His Excellency, in acknowledging the compliment urged that he was in no way specially entitled to it; that he came there, not as Governor-General, but simply as a member of the Church of England, although, perhaps, an unworthy one. (Cheers.) He could assure them, moreover, that it was his fixed determination to aid in carrying out the objects of the society by every legitimate means in his power; and with this view he should at all times be most happy to place his services at their disposal. (Renewed cheers.) He must say that he was a little surprised to find so large a town as this comparatively so small a meeting of members, although he had been informed that this was one of the largest meetings ever held. He trusted that next year they would assemble more numerously, and this they might easily do by exerting their influence on other members of the Church. It was with great willingness that he expressed his concurrence in the views which had been expressed, as to the necessity and desirability of imparting to the Church here and in the other colonies the power of governing itself; and in order to accomplish the object he should be very glad to co-operate with the new bishop whenever he might arrive. It was expected that the suffragan Bishops of the other Seas should be consulted on the subject, in order that some general arrangement might be entered into enabling the Church to expel unruly members and to transact other matters of local concernment, which it had not the power to do at present. (Cheers.)

The meeting then separated.

FAREWELL DINNER TO G. A. LLOYD, ESQ., J.P.

This banquet, in honour of Mr. G. A. Lloyd, preparatory to his departure for Europe in the Pacific, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Exchange Hotel, George-street.

The ceiling of the banqueting room was bedecked with evergreens and flowers hung in festoons; in addition to which elegant chandeliers, lustres, bouquets, flags, and a variety of other decorations gave to the apartment an appearance of elegance and taste not frequently surpassed in the festive halls of the highest circles in the metropolis of the world.

In the centre of the room, immediately above the chair appointed for the "guest" was a tastefully executed painting, by Mr. Dexter, containing two figures, representing on the one side Britannia, and on the other Commerce, a rudder in her hand and a chart lying at her feet. Between them they bore a shield on the upper portion of which was a capital script (t); and under neath the word "Farewell." In the distance appeared the ocean, bearing upon its bosom several gallant vessels, and at the bottom of the painting was inscribed in gold-n letters "Perseverance." Immediately opposite this hieroglyphical picture was a large roman capital L formed of dahlias on a ground of palm leaves. The western end of the room was decorated with a large flag bearing the name of the noble steamship Pacific.

About half-past seven o'clock between 70 and 80 gentlemen having assembled the chair was taken by Mr. Parkes, and the vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. J. K. Wilshire, M.L.C. for Sydney, and Mr. Brodhurst, Chairman of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to the right of the chairman sat Mr. Lloyd, and on the left, Mr. G. Allen, M.L.C.

On the introduction of "the guest of the evening,"—Mr. G. A. Lloyd—the company instantly rose and greeted him with three hearty British cheers.

Justice was then done to the delicacies provided, at a banquet which in quality and quantity, in point of magnificence.

The band of the 11th Regiment, which was stationed in an ante room, performed in a manner deserving of the highest praise, several choice selections from the compositions of Auber, Donizetti, Julien, and d'Albert, among which we may mention the overture "Fra Diavolo;" cavatina "Lucia di Lammermoor;" waltz; "Diabolique;" quadrille "News from Rom," and the "Soning Polka."

The cloth having been withdrawn,

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast, "Her Majesty the Queen," remarking that the sun shone not upon more loyal subjects than the citizens of Sydney.

The toast was drunk with "three times three" and "three enthusiastic cheers more."

Band—"God Save the Queen."

The Chairman then proposed "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family," which most enthusiastically responded to.

Band—"Prince Albert's March."

The Chairman next proposed "His Excellency the Governor-General," remarking that he hoped his administration would be a blessing to the colony, and that he would rule in the hearts of the colonists. (Cheers.)

The toast was warmly responded to.

Band—"Old English Gent eman."

The "Army and Navy" was next proposed, and responded to most heartily.

Band—"British Grenadiers" and "Rule Britannia."

Captain Mitchell, Superintendent of Police, returned thanks on behalf of the army; remarking that the conduct of the British army had been of late sufficiently before the public to render needless any comment from him. He did not look with gloomy forebodings on the present aspect of affairs in the East. If it was possible for any army under the sun to carry out what it undertook, he knew from experience it could be done by an army of Britons. (Cheers.) While he was speaking, he had no doubt his former brethren in arms were quietly enjoying themselves in Sebastopol. (Loud cheers.)

Captain Watts returned thanks on behalf of the navy, remarking that there was many a true-hearted sailor at this port who would gladly serve at the Crimea if opportunity offered.

"The Allied Forces in the Crimea," was next proposed, and received with enthusiastic and continued cheering. The Chairman said he need say nothing about Alma or Inkermann; he need not prophecy the downfall of Sebastopol, much less was it needful for him to say we sympathise most warmly in the sufferings endured by our brethren in arms, not for their own sakes only, but for our sakes—for the sake of our wives, our children, and our colony. (Cheers.) It was the heartfelt wish and prayer of all that victory should crown the exertions of the Allied forces. (Loud cheers.)

Band—"See the Conquering Hero."

Mr. Wallis, in rising to return thanks, said he was the son of a soldier. Having lost a father in battle, it might well be supposed he had a heart could sympathise with those whose had lost their fathers too. (Cheers.) We ought not to allow our feelings to carry us away entirely in admiration of the British army, when we saw the valour displayed and the friendship evinced by the hot less noble troops of the French. (Cheers.) The deeds of the English and French troops in the present war had totally eclipsed the exploits and deeds of daring of the past, an assertion borne out by the fact of 80,000 men beating back an army of 60,000 well-trained soldiers.

Band—"Marseillaise."

The Chairman rose to propose the next toast. He said there lived in the city of London, many years ago, a highly respectable man, a native of Wales, who there occupied a most important and responsible position. He was on the Corn Exchange, a merchant, a man of great wealth, and held in high estimation amongst his friends. But suddenly there came over his history a blight, and at one time he had to submit to a loss of some thing like £30,000. He was left—not a beggar, but comparatively poor—with a wife and nine children to support. Soon after he was laid upon a bed of sickness, which proved eventually to be his death-bed. The elder t of the family, a lad 18 years of age, took leave of his sick father—his mother and family, and came to this colony twenty-two years ago with a merchant, a friend of his father's, as clerk. He was employed in this city; known to no one except his employer. That employer started in business; he eventually became an impoverished man, and that clerk was thrown out of employment. He was, however, industrious, prudent, and frugal. He took a farm, and for five or six years carried on business successfully on the Hunter River. His mother was left a widow; he sent for her and his brothers and sisters shortly after his father's death. (Loud cheers.) He came to Sydney again and commenced business in connexion with another gentleman as an auctioneer and agent. Success seemed to follow every undertaking. At the end of 1849, however, a dark cloud came over the colony which before the year 1851 swept away from the commercial houses of the colony some of our best, most honest, and respectable men. (Hear, hear.) The wonder then was, not who had gone into the Insolvent Court, but who had escaped. The firm to which he had alluded sunk in that general crash. They went into the Insolvent Court, but not because they were unable, if time had been given them, to have redeemed every engagement; they were free from debt to the colonists and want of generosity of two or three of their creditors. They gave up all they had—the whole of the utmost farthing. But there was buoyancy in this colony—a rebound after the pressure. The sun shone, and there came prosperity. The man who had stooped to the indignity of the Insolvent Court, lifted up his head, and, with joy and gladness, perseveringly pursued the course opened to him. What had been the result? opulence and honour. Those were events in the history of the gentleman whose health he was about to propose—that gentleman was Mr. George Alfred Lloyd. (Loud and continued cheering.) And did he not deserve the prosperity which had been the result of perseverance in an honourable course? (Hear, hear.) But to have had and to have enjoyed it—was one, if not the first, who bought Californian gold when it was rejected by many officers in the city as though it was but brass, and he was one, if not the first, to purchase the gold from our own gold fields, while many were afraid to speculate. It was he also who first entered into speculations with the flash for advances upon gold dust. But what had he done since? Had he grasped his gold with the grip of a miser. (No, no.) Twelve months ago, like an honest man, he looked down that old list of liabilities, with which he had nothing whatever to do, legally or morally, except in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He examined that list. He found most of the parties living, to whom he thought he ought to pay those old liabilities of house and his partner. But there were some estates to whom their firm owed money, which had, like their own, passed through the Insolvent Court, and had split into fragments. He did not feel bound to pay to those estates, which could belong to no one. That was a matter he felt he was acting conscientiously in rejecting. (Hear, hear.) He found also two or three had paid the debt of nature, and he felt that their estates did not be long to that class which he was called upon to pay. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly justified in looking over those accounts, and determining, according to the prompting of his own conscience, which he would, and which he would not pay. There had been, however, some who had not hesitated in the attempt to rob Mr. Lloyd of his honour; but what answer might be given if an answer were indeed necessary to those sneers on? About eighty gentlemen as respectable as could be found in this city had invited that gentleman to the present banquet, as an expression of their approbation of his whole course of conduct since he had been in the colony, a testimony of their full consciousness of the exemplary character which he has maintained in the past, and which he would no doubt fully sustain in the future. (Cheers.) He had very great pleasure in proposing the health of "Mr. George Alfred Lloyd."

The toast was drunk, followed by enthusiastic and continued cheering.

Band—Auld Lang Syne.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd said he felt sure he should not be accused of saying anything insincere when he stated that in a worldly point of view the present was the proudest moment of his life. (Loud cheers.) He found himself in a position he never expected to attain. He saw on the left of the Chairman the honourable member for Tomgil Park, a friend who made him welcome soon after his arrival in the colony, and who had proved the same in adversity as in prosperity. (Cheers.) He saw in one Vice Chair the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, with whom it had been his privilege to deal largely, and with whom he was happy to say it was only necessary to have connection to wish for another. He saw in the other Vice Chair one of the honourable members for the city, and a various parts of the table gentlemen with whom he had been associated for many years past—members of the board of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company—the chairman and directors too, of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company, gentlemen all connected with banking, mercantile, and shipping, and he asked the question "what brought them here?" he would not attempt to answer. The manner in which the toast had been responded to was the loudest answer that could be given. (Loud cheers.) Nothing he had ever been enabled to accomplish would have entitled him to expect such honour as he had received on the present occasion. As they had so kindly invited and so sumptuously entertained him, it became necessary, even at the risk of being thought egotistical, that he should say something respecting himself. He sprung neither from noble nor ignoble blood, but from an honest man and honest woman, who had been blessed with the esteem of many of his friends. (Cheers.) He rejoiced in the testimony borne to his character on the present occasion; he felt that he should take with him to England a perfectly clean bill of health, and if further proof were necessary of the confidence reposed in him, he might be pardoned for telling them that his brother owners of the noble steamship Pacific, which bore him home had placed the entire disposal of that vessel in his hands — a property which cost nearly £70,000. (Loud cheers.) He thanked his friends for their kindness to him since his arrival in the colony, and hoped they would eventually attain the climax of the hill of commercial prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was—"Australia and her Gold Fields."

The Rev. J. West rose amid loud cheers. He said one might almost suppose there was something prophetic in the letters of gold written in honour of the father of Mr. Lloyd, whose son was to be identified with the Australian Gold Fields and the golden age; and he was inclined to think that many events would be forgotten, and many records perish before "Lloyd's Circular" would cease to engage the attention of the curious who would look back to examine the foundation of a great commercial empire. There had been others who had employed their skill and taste in the production of gold circulars, but he supposed even envy itself would admit that Mr. Lloyd was the best chronicler of the golden era. (Hear, hear.) The present condition of our gold fields was not, perhaps, in the highest degree encouraging. But a small quantity of gold, comparatively speaking, came down from the gold fields to this colony. It was the opinion, however, of men well informed on the subject that there still slumbered beneath the soil a large amount of riches, which would one day be disinterred, and which would contract still more all-round than we beyond comprehension. The time will come when, having consolidated its strength and increased its population, the gold mines of Australia would become more valuable and useful to the general interests of society than they have hitherto been. He thought those who had contributed to the discovery of the vast sources of these colonies had been their benefactors. (Hear, hear.) He had no very great sympathy with the wailings and lamentings which we sometimes heard in reference to the accumulation of that wealth which Providence has hidden there, to be developed at last for the benefit of mankind. (Hear, hear.) If there was one thing clear in the history of the world, it was that great progress had followed discoveries which had been associated with the discovery of precious metals. (Hear, hear.) And what had we seen during the last few years? He happened to be at Sydney when the first gold was discovered. He was there on a visit of some importance to the colony. (Cheers.) He remembered just as the deliberations in which he had been engaged, closed, down came the news from Bathurst. The whole population seemed paralysed. They all seemed to be labouring under temporary asthma. Every man was short of breath. No attention was paid to anything except the gold discovery. Cradles were being formed and sold in every street. He well remembered the curious scenes he then witnessed and the turn of the tide of population to the gold fields. He also remembered a conversation he had at that time with the Chairman, with respect to the possible results of the discovery. While he (the Chairman), like all employers (labour being at a crisis had arrived, he (Mr. W.) from moving closely watched the operations of the gold discovery in California, expressed his opinion that the gold discovery had done him (the Chairman's) fortune. And he thought, if the truth could be told, it would be found he was not far wrong in his opinion. (Hear, hear.) He had seen the influence of the gold discovery in benign forms—he had seen respectable families struggling with debt and difficulty, lifted up to opulence, and thus enabled to educate their children liberally. (Hear, hear.) And if we saw them gathering together to visit the land of their fathers, we saw them able to do so in a pecuniary point of view solely as the result of the gold discovery. (Cheers.) He had no sympathy with those who attempted to impeach the wisdom of divine Providence. (Hear, hear.) He did not grudge the reasonably high wages which were given to the industrious workman. (Hear, hear.) He hoped we might never live to see the era of low wages in this colony. He hoped there would never come a time when honest industry would be unable to earn sufficient to obtain the necessaries of life, and also provide for old age. (Cheers.) We had seen the necessary result of the gold discovery. It had been complained that the attraction of gold had brought vast numbers of emigrants to these shores who in consequence of thriftless habits and want of suitable employment were plunged into misery. But he could recollect the time before the gold discovery, when emigrants were thrown upon these shores by hundreds, and when the same complaint was made. (Hear, hear.) He had been here long enough to be familiar with the disorders and disasters, for in fancies, at South Australia long before the gold discovery, in consequence of the arrival of emigrants. After resting a few minutes, he mounted one of his splendid chargers, and, attended by the whole of the party of gentlemen, who formed his escort from Maitland, and the inhabitants of Hexham, started for the works, attended by Mr. Wright; Mr. Gale, the Resident Engineer; Mr. Nesbitt, Secretary to the Company; Mr. Robeston, his Excellency's Private Secretary, and a host of others, all of whom, in addition to their interest in the line, and was pleased to express to Mr. Wright his entire approval of the manner in which the works were being carried out. On reaching Ironbark Bridge, his Excellency dismounted, and suggested to the surveyor of roads in attendance several alterations and improvements, which, if duly carried out, will be a great boon, for this bridge has lately been in a most disgracefully insecure state.

Thence his Excellency proceeded to the deep cutting on the railway, half way between Hexham and Newcastle, which is in a very forward state. Its greatest depth is 45 feet, and it is estimated to contain 136,000 cubic yards in all. Two waggon roads have already been laid in, and the contractor is confident of having this heavy piece of work completed in about six months. His Excellency showed, by his remarks and questions, his thorough knowledge as an engineer, not only of the theory, but of the practical manner of carrying out large works. He expressed to Mr. Wright his satisfaction at the plant and materials employed on this line, and of the excellent system generally on which the important line is being carried out. He next visited the huts erected for the workmen employed, the smiths', carpenters', and other shops, and the church and school-room, kindly built by the contractor for the benefit of the men and their families.

His Excellency then proceeded to Mr. Wright's residence, where he partook of a sumptuous luncheon. This being a private visit, no toasts were drank; the Governor-General, however, proposed one himself, and that was, "Success to the Hunter River Railway." After an interval of about an hour, he again started, escorted by the same gentlemen, for Newcastle, where he arrived about 4 o'clock.

Respecting the railway, we feel bound to notice the great progress made in its construction. It is barely five months since the first sod was turned, yet, owing to the energy of the contractor, six miles are now ready for the reception of the permanent road. Three works have progressed steadily and quietly, and we are sure the inhabitants of this district will learn with satisfaction of the rapid strides the line is making towards Maitland.

We shall, in a future number, present your readers with a more detail d account of the works now being carried on on this railway, which is destined to be of so much importance to this wealthy and prosperous district.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT SOUTH HEAD.
From 20th to 26th March, 1855.

BAROMETER.

Date.	8½ A.M.	24 A.M.	SUNSET.	9 A.M.	8½ A.M. ATTACHED THERMOMETER.	2½ P.M. SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M. DETACHED THERMOMETER.	2½ P.M. SUNSET.	9 P.M.	WET.	MAXIM. & MINIM.
Tu.	30	30.212	0.214	30.233	30.252	65	68	67	66	64	66	66	64	0.04
Wed.	21	30.215	30.230	30.225	30.230	68	71	69	68	67	69	68	67	0.04
Th.	22	30.254	30.254	30.20	30.200	69	73	71	70	68	72	70	69	0.06
Fri.	23	30.200	30.094	30.053	30.05	72	72	71	70	68	71	69	68	0.07
Sat.	24	29.934	29.866	29.86	29.855	70	72	71	67	71	69	68	70	0.06
Sun.	25	29.850	29.804	29.833	29.888	69	67	68	67	66	66	66	63	0.06
Mon.	26	29.999	30.010	30.021	30.044	63	66	66	63	62	60	60	60	0.08

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 20th.—Moon's age, 2 days; wind, S.E. by S., S.E., S.E. by E., E.; rain, 0·01 inch. Fresh to strong breez s throughout, and toward sunset squally; cloudy weather, and between 4 o'clock and nine p.m., slight showers.

Wednesday, 21st.—Wind, N.E. by E., E. by N., E.; rain, 0·13 inch. Strong squally wind all day and night. Forenoon, cloudy and partial sunshine. Afternoon, showers of rain until ten p.m., and again after midnight; wind got very coarse.

Thursday, 22nd.—Wind, E.N.E., N.E. Forenoon moderate, increased to fresh breezes middle part, and continued fresh rest of day. During the forenoon, clouds gradually dispersed, and sky became clear and fine. Afternoon, fine.

Friday, 23rd.—Wind northerly and by East. Forenoon calm; afternoon, gentle increasing to strong breezes toward night. Clear and very fine weather.

Saturday, 24th.—Wind, E., N. by E., N.; rain, 0·02. Light wind and calm; gleams of weather fore and middle part. After two, dark clouds came over and passing showers. Middle and latter part of the night soft steady rains, with a change of wind to southwest.

Sunday, 25 h.—Wind S.W., S. by W., S., S. by E., S.S.E., S. by E., S.; rain, 0·44. Forenoon, calms; cloudy thick, and dirty wet showers at intervals. Afternoon, weather very wild and squally and cold with frequent rain. Night, brisk gales and squally with rain at intervals.

Monday, 26th.—Wind, southerly; rain, 0·10. Continued fresh gales forepart. Clouds broke about eight a.m. and sunshine for a while; but soon clouded again, and passing showers. Afternoon, very fresh and squally, with frequent flying showers. Latter part, got to be extremely cold and raw, and wind very coarse, and squally showers.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Family Residence in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo; Marine Villa and Land at Middle Harbour; Land at Lane Cove; Allotments at Bedlam Ferry, Allotments on the North Shore, Private Residence at Upper Paddington, Houses in Dowling-street, Farms near Kiama, Building Site at Petersham, Allotments at Camperdown.

Messrs. Cohen and Harcottle.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Seasonable Silks, Carpeting, Perambulator; at 11 o'clock, First-class Drapery Goods, White Lead and Paints; on the Premises of Mr. William Wallis, Elizabeth-street North, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

Messrs. Mort and Co.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at Kellick's Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Timber and Sundries.

Messrs. Chatto and Hughes.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dispatch Board, Household Furniture, Pier Mirrors, Dressing and Chimney Glasses, &c.

Messrs. Rushworth and Co.—At Kellick's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Boxis.

Mr. S. Wooller.—At the B

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—The Shareholders are hereby requested to take notice, that a third call of one pound per share has been THIS DAY made: and the Directors request that the same, together with arrears of calls, be paid into the Bank of New South Wales or to the Secretary as early as possible, the steamers having arrived. By order of the directors, WM. MAGUIRE, secretary.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—A Special General Meeting of the shareholders will be held on FRIDAY next, the 30th March instant, at the Company's Office, 55, Pitt-street North (opposite Mr. C. Newton's Auction Room), at the hour of three o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new director in the room of W. Tucker, Esq., who is about leaving the colony, and for other general business. By order of the directors, WM. MAGUIRE, secretary.

ARGYLE ROOMS, 4, King-street East, opposite the Supreme Court (late the Assembly Rooms).—These spacious and commodious rooms having undergone a thorough repair and alteration, and having been tastefully and elegantly decorated, will be reopened as a Salle de Danse, on EASTER MONDAY, the 9th April, under new management. A large refreshment and other retiring rooms have been added, so that comfort and luxury will be combined. The band will be the most recherché in the colonies, comprising some of the most talented artists, and the whole conducted with due regard to propriety and respectability.

On the opening night a grand Bal-Costume à la Jullien will be given. Tickets to be had at the rooms, 10s. each.

The price of admission on future evenings will be 2s. 6d. Annual subscription, £4 4s.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Madame ERNEST BUDIN (late Victor Protot) has the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney that, in consequence of the large quantity of goods lately received, she has opened shop at 169, Pitt-street, late 220, George-street. Madame E. B. begs to leave to continuation of the liberal patronage she has had this last fourteen years.—Madame ERNEST BUDIN, French Stay Warehouse, 169, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. HENRY JORDAN into partnership, and the practice hitherto carried on by me as dentist, in Wynyard-terrace, will now be continued, under the firm or style of Fletcher and Jordan. Signed, DAVID FLETCHER, 9, Wynyard-terrace. January 25th, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Australian Auction Mart, 282, George-street, March 21st, 1855. The undersigned hereby give notice to the several parties who have goods lying in their George-street stores, that the whole must be removed before FRIDAY, the 30th March, or they will be sold to the highest bidder. W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their office from 6, Bridge-street, to 18, Macquarie-place, adjoining Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co.'s. CHURCH and NOLSON.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from his stores and counting-house in Queen-street, to the premises lately occupied by D. N. Joubert, Esq., No. 132, George-street. ALLAN M'GIA. Sydney, 30th December, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify, that he has taken into partnership JOHN ANERBACK, and that the business at Dungog, hitherto conducted by him, will in future be carried on under the firm of Dowding and Co. E. A. DOWDING Dungog, March, 1855.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL.—"HOTEL HAMBURGH," York-street North, Sydney. This establishment is now conducted by MR. and MRS. SMEATHMAN, who beg to assure its numerous supporters that every attention will be paid to their comfort. The house has been repainted, and refurnished throughout, and the utmost cleanliness will be guaranteed.

The best wines and spirits that can be procured in the city have been laid in.

Families accommodated with suites of apartments.

Gentlemen arriving by the steamers can be provided with bedrooms, &c.

A first class ordinary daily at 1 o'clock.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL, 82, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. Dinner, consisting of soup, 3 joints of meat, 1 made dish, and vegetables, every day at 1 o'clock, for 1s. 6d. C. FISCHER.

CAMPBELL'S FAMILY HOTEL (late Hurley's Hotel), Campbelltown—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL (late of the "Rose of Australia," George-street, Sydney), respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Campbelltown and the adjoining districts, (not forgetting at the same time his Sydney friends and those in the far interior,) that having commenced business in the above hotel, he assures those who may honour him with their patronage, that they will find that attention, accommodation, and civility, so essential to the conducting of an old established hotel, the patrons of which may rely always on obtaining the best assortment of wines, spirits, malt liquors, cordials, &c., &c., the same having been purchased from the best houses in Sydney. The viands shall be most superior description, and such as must give the utmost satisfaction, combined with cleanliness and reasonable charges. The large commercial room will be found a great *desideratum* for visitors travelling up or down the road—either in their own conveyance or by the coaches which stop at the Hotel—where will be found in readiness a good display of refreshments, together with clean and comfortable private sitting and bedrooms for either single gentlemen or families—on moderate terms.

Good stabling and paddocks.

JAMES CAMPBELL, proprietor.

J. C. assures his patrons and friends that his determination is that no other hotel, either in town or country, shall outvie his establishment, as he is determined to spare neither expense nor trouble to make it one after the noted hotels in the mother country—for punctuality and comfort, &c., &c., &c.—and solicits his friends, and the public generally, to occasionally give him a call to prove his assertions to be correct.

PILES, HEMORRHOIDES, and FISTULA.—This distressing complaint has at last found a remedy affecting a perfect cure; which the person suffering always can have in their own possession. This valuable ointment can be had at No. 169, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts. The Curative Rose Ointment.

NEW DISCOVERY for FILLING DECAYED TEETH with white enamel, the price being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. Artificial teeth of every shade, from one to a complete set, fixed without pain on the new system of self-adhesion. All diseases of the gums cured, by JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, 3 doors from Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Hours from 9 till 6 daily.

MESSRS. BAISS, BROTHERS, and CO., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, acquaint their friends in the colonies, that their warehouses in Lower Thames-street having been again destroyed by fire, they have removed their establishment to 102, Leadenhall-street, where their foreign orders for drugs, chemicals, &c., will be duly executed. Agents in Sydney, LYALL, SCOTT, and CO. London, January 4.

MR. J. T. JONES begs to inform the public and others wishing to dispose of Merchandize, Furniture, Personal Effects, &c., &c., that he has resumed the business of Auctioneer, and will undertake the sale of goods of the above at his Rooms, 292, George-street, opposite the White Horse Tavern; or at their own premises, upon the most liberal terms. Liberal cash advances made if required.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Coal Field.—For SALE, or Lease, a Coal Field, in the district of the Hunter, within five miles of Maitland, and within three miles of the navigable part of the River Hunter, at Hexham.

Hexham is a rising and rapidly improving village on the banks of the Hunter, midway between Morpeth and Newcastle, and passed by the steamers daily, *en route* for Sydney and Maitland. The railroad now in progress from Newcastle to Maitland and the Upper Hunter, passes through Hexham, and continues on towards Maitland, cutting the land now brought under the notice of the public, as a Coal Field into nearly equal portions.

The present high road from Newcastle to Maitland also intersects the property.

It is the intention of the proprietor to subdivide this coal field into twenty lots or thereabouts, for sale or lease, the lots varying in area from thirty to sixty acres. The terms of lease will be similar to those granted by the Crown to lessees of coal fields. A future advertisement will more fully develop the intentions of the proprietor with regard to the property, now for the first time submitted to the consideration of the monied interests of Melbourne or Sydney. The proprietor, if any person should wish, is willing to enter into arrangements to work the said coal field with a capitalist practically acquainted with mining.

Apply to Mr. Alexander Dodds, East Maitland; or to William Briggs, Esq., solicitor, West Maitland; or to G. B. White, Esq., surveyor, East Maitland; from either of whom any further information on the subject can be obtained.

MAGNIFICENT SHOW in course of preparation. To be mixed lot to one stock, the whole of the well-known and superior French goods—Riolet and Co.'s, Wynyard-street, elegant furniture and Parisian bazaar, and Puissant and Kresser's, of Barrack-street, furniture looking-glasses, carpets, engravings, paperhangings, &c. In the show-rooms of PUISSANT and KRESSER, Wynyard-street, late Riolet and Co.'s

PUISSANT and KRESSER'S plate glass, looking glasses, furniture, paintings, engravings, and paperhanging depot, removed from Barrack-street to their New Store and Show-rooms of Wynyard-street, late Riolet and Co. Re-opening in a few days.

LATE RIOLET and CO.'S French Furnishing Bazaar, Wynyard-street, now PUISSANT and KRESSER'S, will be re-opened in a few days.

RE-OPENING in a few days.—Furniture, looking glasses, pictures, engravings, paperhangings, carpets, lamps, clocks, bronzes, and general fancy French articles. PUISSANT and KRESSER, Wynyard-street, late Riolet and Co.

FOR SALE—
Hunts' port wine, double diamond, pipes and octaves, rtale diamond hogsheads and quarters, quadruple diamond quarters port wine
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Hock, per La Prince, direct from Cadiz
West India rum, 30 o. p., in puncheons and hogsheads
Ditto ditto c'rts, 10 dit o ditto d tto
Case gin, anchor brand
Ditto ditto, key ditto
Brandy, Benasset Martell's, in case
Cardiale
Tea, congou, ex Whampoa, Ararat and other approved brands
Sugar, Mauritius, brown, and cyrst allised
Ditto, Taal
Oilmen's Stores, consisting of
Whybrow's bottled
Ditto, quart and pint pickles
Ditto, ibs. and half-pounds mustard
Bull and Amber's ditto ditto
Ditto, pickles
Colman's starch, in 1 cwt. and half-cwt. casks
Coffee, Manila red
Cigars, 2s and 3s, Manila
Ditto, Havanah
Rope, Manila and coir
Timber, remainder o Reliance's cargo, consisting of
Oak lumber, square edged
Maple ditto ditto
1-inch boards, tongued and grooved, and planed both sides, and 1 edged
1-inch sheeving boards, ditto ditto ditto
1-inch boards, tongued and grooved, and planed on one side
¼ inch ditto ditto ditto
1-inch carpenters' clear box, planed on one side
¼ inch ditto ditto ditto
¼ inch ditto ditto ditto
2 inch ditto ditto ditto
Weatherboards, planed on one side
White and spruce pine joists and scantling
Tents, complete, 8 x 10, 7 x 10
Woodpumps
Window glass
Tin plate
Scotch twill shirts
Ready made clothing
Blankets
Blue serge shirts
Muntz' metal, 16 and 18 oz., with nails.
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

GENTLEMEN'S White Shirts, six for 20s. Extra quality, six for 25s. Extra fine, six for 32s. Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

BOYS' White Shirts, of every size and quality, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Underclothing, of a superior make, comprising merino, lambswool, cashmere, silk, sea island, cotton, &c., &c., suitable either for warm or cold weather, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

GENTLEMEN'S Outfits for Sea, marked and shipped free of expense, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

LADIES' Underclothing, Alma House, No. 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

Ladies are respectfully invited to a new assortment of choice goods in underclothing, comprising night dresses, chemisettes, drawers, petticoats, nightcaps, merino and lambswool under vests and drawers, the knitted wool registered vest, morocco, horsehair, and corded skirts, morning wrappers, flannel gowns, and a general stock of made-up garments for ladies and children.

Wedding orders carefully selected
Outfits for sea and home use
Layette, Bills of sizes, and bowels,
At Alma House, No. 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Underclothing, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Silk Visites, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

CHILDREN'S Dresses, Boys' Gambroon Jaquetts, and cloth capes, at Alma House, 99, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Morgan's, druggist.

500 STORE BULLOCKS wanted, three to six years of age, deliverable within a hundred miles of Bathurst. Must be quiet, well bred cattle. Apply to Messrs. COSHAM and GREENFEL, Bugsbegal, Lachlan River, Canowindra; or to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

ENGLISH SEEDS! English Seeds!—ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, near Royal Hotel, has received his first shipment, for the season, of cabbage, cauliflowers, turnip, parsnip, &c., &c., in fine condition.

TULIPS, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Anemonies, &c., received direct from the best house in Paris, the most splendid and healthy varieties ever received in Sydney. On SALE by ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, near Royal Hotel. N.B. Immediate application is necessary, being just the proper season for planting.

SPLIT PEAS 6d. per lb., pearl sago 6d. per lb., dried fish 3d. per lb., pickles 1s., sardines 1s. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.—On SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,
Martell's best old brandy
Case gin
Sherry, in quarter casks, &c., &c.
L. and S. SAMUEL, 42, Pitt-street.

PRIME MANILA COFFEE.—On SALE, at the stores of the undersigned,
Prime samples of Manila coffee
No. 2 cigars, old.
L. and S. SAMUEL, 12, Pitt-street.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—Sausage Machines.—Patent sausage machines, of an improved principle, all sizes, to be had of the undersigned. JOHN JACOBS, 187, George-street.

SHELL LIME always on hand at KERSEY'S Wharf, Dixon-street, at 2s. per bushel, at the kiln; or 2s. 3d. per bushel delivered for cash.

FOR SALE, a cargo of prime Richmond Cedar, ex Emma. Apply to Mr. G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

PROFESSOR PARKER'S CIGAR DIVAN, No. 7, King-street.

PIANOFORTES TUNED and REPAIRED in any part of the colony, by J. FAIRHILD, 51, Stanley-street, Woollloomooloo.

BLASTING POWDER.—A small quantity on hand. LANE and CO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! may be had at the Ice House, Circular Quay, every day, between 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. Orders for the daily delivery of ice by the Ice Cart, received at the office, French Café, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at the house 4d. per lb., by the cart 6d. HENRY HOCKINGS, sole agent.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Mourning Establishment, 193, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney in general for the very liberal support they have awarded them since the commencement of their new department of FAMILY MOURNING, and beg to assure those ladies that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of their favours.

Being direct importers, P. and K. have already on hand a choice and the last assortment of the latest novelties from Paris, with the additional advantage of being enabled to supply them at prices considerably lower than those of any other house in Sydney.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.

FURNITURE! Furniture! Furniture!—Parties in search of first-class Furniture are informed that the whole of P. and W. DEAN'S stock, unequalled in point of strength and finish, is now being sold at cost.

IRON BEDSTEADS! Iron Bedsteads! Iron Bedsteads!—A few cases only now remain to be disposed of, at a very low figure. Early application is necessary to secure a bargain. Address DEAN'S New Bedstead Warehouse, Market-street, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES, warranted the best and cheapest in the colony; made for the climate, and with all improvements. No extra charge for cases or packing. HENRY MARSHALL, Queen's-place, Importer.

CASH Purchasers of timber, doors, sashes, &c., will save at least 25 per cent. by purchasing at the Sydney Sugar Wharf, and Brodie and Craig's, Bathurst-street.

WOOLLENS.—Ten Cases now opened, consisting of—
Black doeskins and cassimeres, stout makes
Black and blue striped and checked doeskins
Brown mixed, ditto ditto di to
Plain ditto, fancy di to
Woollen cords, in very superior qualities
Pilot cloths ditto ditto
Beavers in black, brown, rifle, invisible, and blue colours, from the lower to the finest qualities, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, (late 253,) Pitt-street.

CAPS for the RIFLE CORPS made to order by the undersigned. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
Canister gunpowder
Blasting ditto
Champagne cyder.
RICH. and WM. WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

NEW SHOWROOMS.—Carriage entrance in Barrack-street.
Millinery
Mantles, &c.
Glass and porcelain ware
Jewellery
Children's dresses, &c., &c.
DAVID JONES and CO., George and Barrack streets.

DURHAM BULLS.—For SALE, a number of nearly pure bred Durham Bulls, about twenty months old. Apply to JAMES MANNING, Esq., Kamerunka, Twofold Bay.

RAMS.—For SALE, 200 Rams, three to five years old. For convenience of purchasers, these sheep will be on view after 25th March, at Gungerangh Station, near Bombala, Maneroo. Apply to JAMES MANNING, Esq Kamerunka, Bombala,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!—Be in time! Clearing out of the stock of Drapery at M. MARKS', 82, Pitt-street. Observe the prices—
Cashmere dresses, from 6s.
Balzorine ditto, 4s. 6d.
Tissue barege ditto, 12s. 6d.
Muslin ditto, 3s. 6d.
Hoyle's best prints, wide, 6½d.
Silks, from 2s. 6d. the full dress
Shawls, from 3s. 6d.
Glacé silk visites, 11s. 6d.
Rich watered moire, 15s.
Rich embroidered robes, 16s. 6d.
Ladies' printed flannels, from 8s. 6d.
Ditto white muslin, 12s.
Children's pelisses, 6s.
Infants' embroidered cloaks, 16s.
Ladies' night-caps, from 1s.
Calicoes, linens, ticks, flannels
Damask table linen, sheeting, counterpanes, at a considerable reduction from cost price
Corded skirts, from 1s.
Cobourgs, from 8d.
French twill, 1s.
Real French merino, 2s. 9d.
And every other article in the general drapery business at corresponding rates.

M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.—Now landing, ex Queen of the Isles—
One 15 horse-power steam-engine, by M'Once and Merrilies, Glasgow
One 12 ditto ditto, by George Barr and Son, ditto
One 6 ditto ditto, 7-inch cylinder
One wall crane, with powerful pu chase, to carry 2 tons
One 3-ton Henderson's patent crane
One 5-ton ditto ditto
One punching and cutting machine
One ver leal boring machine
One 10-inch turning lathe, with cast iron shears
One 10-inch ditto, with wooden shears
One cylinder printing machine, complete
One plate-driving machine, complete.
For plans and particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Iron Stores, Lower George-street

PRIMEST WOLLONGONG BUTTER, 2s. 4d. per lb. Fine mongou tea, 1s. 6d. per lb. Rich sugars, low. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers
400 cases Wyhrow's pint pickles, each 3 dozen
200 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
100 ditto Volkman's 1 lb, assorted jams, each 3 dozen
5 tons Colman's No. 1 starch
2 ditto ditto ditto thumb blue
50 cases ditto ½ lb. mustards
100 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass' stout
100 ditto, ditto, Allsopp's ale, bottled by Byass
16 tons, No. 1, Cossipore sugar
3 tons fine Manila arrowroot
12 tons prime Java coffee, in fine condition
5 tons fi st quality Manila ditto ditto
20 cases, each 10,000, No. 2, Manila cigars
Teas, sugars, soap, tobacco, &c., &c., &c.
Also to arrive, ex Kaffraland, from London,
240 boxes Price's No. 1, belmont sperm candles
Ex Merse and Dyntynsla Catharina,
200 firkins Gould's double rose prime Cork butter.
COHEN and CO., 199, George-st eet.

Country storekeepers, settlers, and buyers generally, are informed that a saving of at least 7½ per cent. can be made by purchasing at this establishment, the proprietors being the direct importers of the greatest part of their stock.

TO the SQUATTERS, GRAZIERS, STOCKOWNERS of New South Wales, and the BUTCHERS and SLAUGHTERMEN of Sydney and suburbs.—Public attention having been lately aroused by several well-written letters on the manner in which the Sydney Market is at present supplied with fat stock, demonstrating very clearly that some well-defined and regularly organised system would be regarded by the butchers and the public generally, as well as the owners of stock, as a source of much convenience and advantage,

MR. LONG respectfully begs to announce that, having had many years' experience in the sale of fat and store cattle and sheep, he has directed his attention to the establishment of sales by auction for that purpose near Sydney; aware of many of the difficulties in which the subject is involved, but being satisfied, after much inquiry that it is possible to meet the exigencies of the case, he has secured at Camperdown, three miles from Sydney, a suitable paddock, in which there is a never-failing supply of good water at all seasons, and there is also in close proximity every accommodation to enable the small tradesman to slaughter on his own account, so that, at a very trifling charge he will be placed on the same footing as the more opulent of the trade. In this way, great advantages must accrue to the grazier; the field of competition being thereby vastly extended, the fair value will be insured for what ever he sends to market—at the same time the public generally, will be benefitted, inasmuch as the price of butchers' meat will be regulated only by the legitimate influence of supply and demand.

The sale of fat stock by auction, as remarked by "Buccleuch," when the saleman is purely an agent, not speculating himself, but acting as the unbiassed medium between the buyer and seller, must always, from its publicity and openness, be a great security against the evils so much complained of, and also provides the butcher, great and small, with a regular and easy means of supply.

It is intended that all transactions shall be for cash.

Mr. Long is rapidly maturing his arrangements; has procured an auctioneer's license, and in a fortnight will be ready to receive stock for sale. There is no doubt whatever that full market prices will always be realised. A trial only is required satisfactorily to establish the soundness of his plans, and to convince those who are not already convinced that there inevitably is, and must be, a positive and sure advantage in having a hundred, instead of, as at present, some half-dozen customers.

The large PADDOCKS at HOMEBUSH are secured for the exclusive use of cattle and sheep, sea depot to supply the sale yards at Camperdown, and every thing will be done to meet the views and promote the interests of those who may honour the undertaking with their patronage.

Any information or observation tending to the further development of this object will be regarded as a particular favour.

It is intended to charge a commission of 2½ per cent. on sales effected.

Prompt settlement of accounts may be fully relied upon.

References.—J. Bradley, Esq.; Thomas Holt, junior, Esq.; Daniel Cooper, Esq.; Charles Blaxland, Esq.; Messrs. Prince, Bray, and Ogg; R. J. Alleyne, Esq., Lower Murrumbidgee.

All communications addressed to Mr. LONG, care of Thomas Skinner, Esq., Exchange-buildings, George-street, will meet with immediate attention.

WORNUM'S PIANOFORTES.—The undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Young and Co. to sell one rosewood 6¾ octave full grand, and two very elegant cottage pianofortes, by Wornum. The whole are of the most recent construction, and of guaranteed excellence. The terms for an immediate sale will be made liberal. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte selector, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near Kingstreet.

TIMBER FOR SALE, ex RELIANCE.—
Maple lumber, square edged
Oak, ditto ditto ditto
1 inch boards, tongued and grooved, planed on both sides, and shot one edge
1 inch shelving ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto boards, ditto ditto ditto one side
1¼ ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
1¼ ditto ditto, carpenters' clear box, ditto
1½ ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
1¾ ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Weatherboards planed on one side
White and spruce pine joist, or scantling
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has constantly on sale, at the store, 102, York-street, superior wines, spirits, and beers, of the first brands, and in convenient packages. Also invoices of soft goods, hosiery, glass, stationary, &c. RICHARD SWEETE and CO., Wine Merchants, and General Importers.

TO CAPITALISTS, NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.—First-rate country Store, in one of the most flourishing of the northern districts. The advertiser, being about to leave the colony, wishes to dispose of the above-mentioned business, consisting of a large wholesale and retail general store, to which is attached a commodious hotel, with offices, &c., complete, and is now let to a respectable tenant, who takes the whole of his supplies from the store. The advertiser would not object to enter into partnership with a responsible party, who would have the entire charge during his absence. For further particulars apply to A. B., care of A. Cooper, Esq., Wine and Spirit Merchant, Haymarket. January 3, 1855.

TALLOW OIL! TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW OIL!!! In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at the lowest market price. At JOHN HUGHES and SON'S, Victoria Soap Works, Flood's-lane, Sussex-street, Sydney.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Pure Vegetable Oil, at 8s. 6d. per gallon. Warranted the best oil for lamps or steam purposes in the colony; in fact for clearness and brightness this oil is unsurpassed by any in the colony. THOMAS BARNES and CO., 199, George-street, late 480.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are justly celebrated for their durability, as well as economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one.—Sydney Foundry, 285, George-street.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

WATER! Water! Water!—Most important Notice.—Gutters and downpipes, most important in this colony, to prevent the want of water during the dry season, made and fixed at liberal terms, by ZOLLNER and HENRY, 102, Lower George-street.

TOOLS. TOOLS. TOOLS.—If you want good tools, call at JOHN SMITH'S, 146, Pitt-street,—he has just received, ex Rabenhaubt and John M'Vicar, direct from Sorby, Moseley, and Moon, the best assortment of tools, of all kinds, that were ever imported into New South Wales.

N.B.—A few common tools to be had cheap, at any price.
JOHN SMITH, 146, Pitt-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to M. FORD, *Herald* Office.

IRON STORES, with three floors.—For SALE, 2 Iron Stores, 20 feet x 30 feet, complete in every respect, and superior to any erected in the colony. Plans and full particulars at CHARLES NEWTON'S, 68, Pitt-street.

TIMBER, LATHS, CEMENT, &c.—Four panel and Ledge door Sashes, French lights, pine, deal, and cedar, 1 inch pitch, pine, tongued and grooved boards, cement, laths, &c., always on hand, to suit purchasers, at moderate prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS', Dowling-street, Woollloomooloo.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the property known as THE UNION STORES, East Maitland. In consequence of an immediate dissolution of partnership, the above property is now offered for sale. Its unrivalled and commanding position, being situate in the centre of the progressing township of East Maitland, are too well known to need comment.

With the property can be taken the present well selected stock of drapery, groceries, &c., or the stock can be taken at a valuation, independent of the property, the purchaser having the option of either taking the premises at a rental, or of purchasing. Immediate application is necessary, it being the determination of the proprietors to wind up the whole of their affairs at once. Further particulars as to terms, &c., can be known upon application to the proprietors, CROFTON and PEARCE, East Maitland.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Elegant Household Furniture, Fine-toned Cottage Pianoforte Pair of splendid Globes, Carts, Harness, Saddles, Mangle good Milch Cow, Russell's Cooking Apparatus, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from William Tucker, Esq., (who is about to leave the colony,) to sell by auction, at his residence, Clifton, North Shore, (one of those villas immediately opposite Fort Macquarie), on TUESDAY, April 3rd, at 11 o'clock,

All the elegant household furniture, &c., the principal portion of which was manufactured in London, to Mr. Tucker's order, and comprising
Mahogany oval telescope dining table
Ditto cottage sideboard, cheffonier
Ditto hair-cloth sofa and chairs
Rosewood easy chair, round tables
Chimney glasses and ornaments
Engravings and paintings
China, glass, and plated ware
Carpets, rug, and matting,
Fenders and fire-irons, time-pieces
Cane-seated and children's chairs
Damask window hangings, poles, &c.
Elegant rosewood loo and occasional tables
Ditto rosewood cabriole sofa and chairs, covered in chintz
Rosewood easy chairs and boudoir tables
Handsome carved satinwood table
Ditto ditto tulip-wood prie dieu chair
Fine tone cottage pianoforte, by Wilkie, London, 6¾ octave, &c., in elegant rosewood case
Rosewood music stool and canterbury
Papier maché inlaid chairs
Corner whatnots
Lacquered worktable and workbox
Rosewood ottomans, statuettes, ornaments
Rosewood library table and desk
Bookcase and secretary
Library bookcases
Mahogany easy chairs, rush-seated chairs
Pair new (1854) splendid 20-inch globes, in handsome mahogany stands, compasses, &c.
About 200 volumes popular and standard works
Excellent fowling piece, in case, complete
Oak tool chest, fitted
Mahogany rising table, ball chairs
Hat and umbrella stand, lamp
Handsome iron bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, and hangings
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Magnificent Spanish mahogany carved wardrobes
Washstands and furniture, towel horses
Mahogany chests drawers
Cheval and toilet glasses
Toilet tables
Rocking and bedroom chairs
Feather beds and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Russell's cooking stove and kitchen range
Spring and tilted carts
Gig and cart harness, saddles
Superior mangle
Dairy and garden utensils, good milch cow, and
Various other effects.

Catalogues are being prepared. A steamer will be engaged to convey purchasers to the sale, and refreshments will be provided.

Terms, cash.

A First-class Gig Horse
A Superior Grey Cob
Powerful Draught Horse
Gig and Harness
Cart, Truck, Dray
Saddles, and Bridles, &c.

The property of Mr. William Wallise, who is leaving for England, per Pacific.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. William Wallise (on account of his projected departure for England), to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, March 30th, at 11 o'clock,

GEORGE, a dark bay gelding; stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 7 years old, perfectly broken to saddle and harness; and he is acknowledge to be the best and fastest gig horse in Sydney, his usual time from Sydney to Parramatta is only one hour.

BOBBY, the well-known grey cob; very handsome, and a perfect hackney.

PUNCH, a powerful cart horse, with harness.

A very good gig
Saddles and bridles
Gig harness
Light cart
Truck
Drays, &c.

Mr. Wallise' horses are so well-known in Sydney, that any comment from the auctioneer is unnecessary.

No reserve.

Draft of 20 Horses from the well-known Stud of Mr. Warn.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Warn to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, April 3rd, at 11 o'clock,

20 head of powerful draught and saddle colts.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, PALMER-STREET.

Comfortable two-storied Brick House, with Verandah Balcony, and pleasantly situate in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, three doors from William-street, having four rooms, attic or servants' room, pantry, kitchen, yard, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

That desirable two-storied brick-built house, having a frontage of 16 feet 2 inches to Palmer-street, by a depth of 93 feet facing a lane, pleasantly situate in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, the third house from William-street, facing Mrs. Burdekin's paddocks, and adjoining Mr. Wheatley's.

On the ground floor there is a verandah, two French lights, with drawing-room 13 feet x 14 feet, entrance door at the side, with sobby, staircase, and back parlour. Kitchen and pantry in the rear.

On the first floor—balcony, with two good bedrooms, same size as those on the ground floor.

Second floor—an excellent attic, lathed and plastered, for servants' room.

The above is admirably adapted for a small family, being in a very healthy position, commanding delightful views of the harbour, and yet within a few minutes' walk of the city, the distance being only across the Racecourse.

Title unquestionable.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors.

Terms, liberal.

Valuable Building Allotments at Camperdown, near the residence of Mr. Mosely, and in sight of the spot where the erections for the intended University are now in progress.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Lots 1 to 4.—Four choice building allotments, each having 33 feet frontage to Smith-street by 80 feet deep, one having a second frontage to Junction-street, another allotment being bounded by a reserved road.

Lot 5 has a frontage of 40 feet to Junction-street by a depth of 152 feet, with 40 feet to the road at the rear.

These allotments are separated by Mr. Mosely's property and Junction-street from the Parramatta road, and are close to property belonging to Dr. Jeston.

The land is nearly level, and considered to be a desirable spot for the erection of comfortable and respectable cottages.

FARMS ON THE RIVER HAWKESBURY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th of March, at 11 o'clock,

A FARM on the Hawkesbury River, in the county of Cumberland, and district of Castlereagh, granted as only sixty acres, but said to contain by admeasurement about two hundred acres; bounded on the north, east, and west sides by the river, and extending on the south to the mountain range.

Also, FIFTY ACRES, more or less, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Marramarra, opposite the entrance to Mangrove Creek; bounded on the east by a line south 47 chains, which divides it from a mangrove flat; thence by the Hawkesbury River, bearing south 40 degrees west three chains; on the south by a line west 26 chains to the river; and on the north-west by the river.

Also, FORTY ACRES, in the same county and parish, on the River Hawkesbury, near Sentry Box Reach, bounded on the east by a line south 33 chains 25 links; on the south by a line west 14 chains 50 links; on the west by a line north 23 chains 75 links; and on the north by the river.

The auctioneers would particularly direct attention to these farms, on account of their situation on the banks of the River Hawkesbury, which is now likely to be favoured with steam communication to Sydney, thus enabling the residents of this long-neglected district to vie with the farmers on the Hunter, Paterson, and Williams rivers in the quality and quantity of their farm and dairy produce.

Title satisfactory.
Terms, liberal.
Sale absolute.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.

A beautiful spot for a marine villa, with a large tract of land, containing about forty acres, on the St. Leonard's side of the water, and only a short distance from the well-known estate of Silex, has been laid up and a portion sold in small lots of from five to eight acres, through which a road passes to this land now offered for sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land containing, by admeasurement, 40a. 1r. 20p., more or less, situate in the County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, commencing at the north-east corner of Mr. Davis's grant of 200 acres at Middle Harbour, bounded on the north by that line 12 chains 50 links, dividing it from a Government reserve on the west by a reserved road 50 links wide, bearing south 28 chains 50 links; on the south by a west line 9 chains and 10 links, and on the south-east, by J. Holmes, 10 acres 11 chains 80 links to the waters of Middle Harbour, and easterly by those waters to the point of commencement.

This farm was an early selection, and chosen for the beauty and salubrity of its situation. The road from Sydney runs through this property to Middle Harbour, and thence to Manly Beach, where it is intended to lay out a township, erect wharves, and establish steamers in constant communication with Sydney so soon as labour declines to such a reasonable rate as to warrant an undertaking of this magnitude. The site is already secured, and capital waiting to be employed in this very desirable and gigantic plan.

Title, satisfactory.
Terms, liberal. Plans to be seen.

Sixty-two Acres Twenty-five Perches of Land, situated at Lane Cove.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock,

All those Three pieces or parcels of Land, situate at the North side of Lane Cove, in the district of Hunter's Hill, in the colony of New South Wales, containing, by admeasurement, 62 acres and 25 perches, more or less, bounded on the south by the high road leading from St. Leonard's town and other places towards Parramatta, commencing at its junction with another high road, and leading to Middle Harbour and other places; on the east by the latter named road, 28 chains and 20 links; on the north by a line bearing south, 59°30', E. crossing two water-courses, 39 chains 65 links; and on the west by a

SALES BY AUCTION.

BURWOOD ALLOTMENTS!!! The few remaining Allotments not disposed of at the Sale on MONDAY last, of that valuable estate on the Parramatta Road, adjoining the Great Central Railway station, and known as BURWOOD, are now for private sale, at the City Mart. A plan may be seen, and full particulars ascertained by applying to the auctioneers, BOWDEN and THRELKELD.
City Mart, 211, George-street, Thursday, 22rd February.

6 Valuable Farms joining Connelly's Bush, Newtown, having water front gee to George's River, bounded at the back and joining by that well known property Connelly's Bush, having the great advantage of water frontage.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
6 valuable farms, from 30 to 35 acres each, of the very best rich black alluvial soil, well adapted for market gardeners or agricultural farms.
A plan on view at the Room.
Title unexceptionable. Terms very liberal.

The whole of the Standing and Running Rigging, Sails, Boats, Fittings, Spars, &c., from the wreck of the new schooner Pyrmont. 10 casks American Rosin, at Commercial Wharf, King-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Mr. Chowne to sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, on MONDAY NEXT, 2nd April, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the sails, fittings, gear, boat, &c., of new schooner Pyrmont, recently wrecked at the Tweed River, comprising
The whole of the standing and running rigging
The sails, warps, blocks, &c.
The anchors, chains, hodges, &c.
Boat, oars, spars, &c.
Galley, cooking utensils, &c.
Compasses, steering wheel, and apparatus
Ten casks American rosin, &c., &c., &c.
And sundry other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

24,000 Prime Richmond River Cedar, ex Kangaroo.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bathurst-street Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of the Kangaroo, from the Richmond
24,000 feet prime quality cedar, in lots to suit purchasers
Terms at sale.

The fine, powerful, colonial-built Ketch KANGAROO, 50 Tons Register, but will carry 80 Tons on less than 6 feet draught of water; is only four years old; was built at Brisbane Water of the best colonial hardwood expressly for the present owner.
She is copper-fastened to the bends, and coppered throughout with Mon. Munts's patent metal; is well found in every respect, nearly all the sails being new.
Owing to her light draught of water, she is peculiarly suited for any of the Cedar Rivers, for the Broulee, Sandhaven, or any of the other colonial produce ports to the Southward.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
That substantially-built, fine, powerful, colonial ketch KANGAROO, 50 tons register, but carries 80 tons, scarcely drawing 6 feet water; with all her sails, gear, boat, and appurtenances, as she now lies at the Bathurst-street Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to day of sale.
The KANGAROO was built by a first-rate builder at Brisbane Water of the very best colonial hardwood, is copper-fastened to the bends, and is, without doubt, a thorough good money-making little vessel.
She has been employed in the cedar trade very profitably ever since she was built, and is now being parted with on account of her present owner closing his shipping interests.
She is in first-rate condition, requiring nothing but provisions and crew to send her to sea, and may, without doubt, be termed a through poor man's vessel.
Inventories may be seen at the City Mart, or on board.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Highly productive and valuable Estate, known as Rose Cottage, with 65 acres of rich arable land, situate close to the high road, and within a mile of Campbelltown on the Sydney side.
As an agricultural district, Campbelltown stands pre-eminent both for the production of grain or hay. The farm now offered is one of the best in the district, the fertility of which is established by the rich and abundant crops now standing.
The proposed Great Southern Railway line will pass through or by the property.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on early day, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
Rose Cottage, is situate within one mile of Campbelltown, on the Great Southern Railway line. This elegant cottage orné, the residence of Thomas Hewe, Esq., and family, contains 8 rooms including large drawing and dining rooms, with kitchen, store, and laundry detached, under one roof, and granary above.
There is a five-stall stable and coach house.
The grounds around the cottage are tastefully laid out, with ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, &c., altogether presenting a very delightful appearance, and suitable for the residence of a family of the highest respectability; in fact, this unique property excites the admiration of every passer by.
The land, like the generality of the soil in this district, is rich, well covered with grass. The whole is cleared, and divided into paddocks, 50 or 60 acres of which cannot be surpassed for fertility in the whole of New South Wales; about 15 acres are laid down with lucerne, producing most luxuriant crops.
The garden, of about two acres, is an excellent one, containing a great number of choice grape vines, orange, and other fruit trees.
This valuable little property would, in the hands of a good manager, realise an independency, possessing, as it does, advantages both in the richness of soil and desirableness of situation that are rarely to be met with.
There has been a sum voted by the Legislature for the erection of the Menangle bridge, which, when completed, will throw the whole traffic on this road in preference of going by Camden.
Further particulars may be ascertained at the auction mart.
Terms at sale.

THE MONSTER SALE OF LAND!!!

In the well-known District of LANE COVE, a few miles from St. Leonard's, on the North Shore, towards the village or town of Lane Cove, and in the immediate vicinity of the Orange and Fruit Orchards of Messrs. Hill, Lithgow, Pymble, Pearson, M'Mahon, and others, approached by a good road leading through the property, from the steam Ferry, plying continually at Blue's Point, which at all hours conveys over carts and drays, laden with the rich produce of the district, to the Sydney market, without trouble, and at little cost.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 11 o'clock,
FORTY-EIGHT FARMS, varying in extent from Twelve to Fifty Acres.
The division of the Estate now introduced is arranged so as to suit the peculiar wants of the Land Market at present; for while it offers large and valuable blocks of land to the wealthy capitalist and speculator in general, it reserves for persons of slender means choice and fertile little farms in which to invest the savings of their industry, and also affords to the newly-arrived immigrant a rare chance of procuring at once, in a well known locality, a home for his family and a farm suited to his means. The entire property is intersected by well-chosen reserved roads 66 feet wide, and abounds with running streams of water, as well as with copious springs, which in any part of the Estate can be readily obtained within a few feet of the surface. That portion of the Estate familiarly known as the "Big Island," and also to be noted for the general fertility of its soil, is divided into Five Sections, of which
Section No. 1 contains twelve farms, four of which, varying from 19 to 36 acres each, have each a frontage to the Lane Cove Road. The remainder, containing each 24 acres, front a reserved road 66 feet wide.
Section No. 2 comprises twelve farms, seven of which front the Lane Cove Road, and have a content of from 12 to 26 acres; five other farms, fronting a road 66 feet, have each an area varying from 14 to 18 acres.
Section No. 3.—In this section there are nine farms, two of which, containing respectively 36 and 51 acres, have a spacious frontage to the Lane Cove Road; and seven others, of areas varying from 26 to 43 acres, fronting a reserved road 66 feet wide.
Section No. 4 comprises thirteen farms, each having a frontage to a 66-feet road, and an area respectively of from 31 to 54 acres.
Section No. 5 consists of two choice farms, one of which, containing 50 acres, has a large frontage to the Lane Cove Road, and is bounded on the west by a reserved road 66 feet wide; this latter road forms the southern boundary of the other farm in this section, and the farm itself contains 66 acres.
The lots indicated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F are grants, or portions of grants, selected in the first settlement of the Lane Cove district. The content of these allotments varies from 44 to 50 acres.
Detailed information will be given to intending purchasers on application to the surveyor, Mr. M. De Courcy Nagle, of Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, who has just finished his survey and very splendid plan of the whole property, having made himself fully acquainted with the natural features of the land and its adaptation for market gardens, orchards, farming purposes, and particularly with reference to its extensive and valuable forests of timber, which alone must doubly reimburse any purchaser or purchasers of the whole.
The district of Lane Cove is famous for its magnificent Orangeries and Orchards, and is also familiarly known as the Great Emporium of the Timber Trade of Sydney and Parramatta. The wood produced on the estate consists chiefly of oak, blackbutt, of the different varieties of the gum tree, and mahogany, all available in every variety of structure, and affording an inexhaustible supply of billet wood for fuel. The subdivision of the estate at length supplies the great desideratum of the land market, viz., FARMS OF FERTILE SOIL, WELL WATERED, well located, and of a size adapted to the various classes of purchasers. The aspect of the land presents gentle elevations sloping in a northern direction, being thus shielded from the blighting influence of the southerly winds. The soil is the most fertile in the entire district, having been enriched by the forest debris of ages.
These farms are, therefore, peculiarly adapted for Orangeries, Orchards, and Vineyards, as well as for the various requirements of Market Gardening, Agriculture, and Pasturage.
Each section of the estate has a copious and constant supply of Pure Water.
Some fine specimens of clay, suitable for the brick kiln, are found upon the property, which, being also well supplied with wood and stone, the purchasers of the various lots will have every facility for the erection of wood dwelling houses and out-offices, &c.
Some of the farms command a splendid prospect of the Sydney Heads, of the Harbour and its Bays, of the City, of Parramatta, and the Blue Mountains.
Fortunes have been already realised in the timber trade from this neighbourhood, and there can be no scepticism of the fact that the preparation of timber for market, the cutting of it for fuel, or even reducing it to charcoal, would soon refund to the purchaser the entire cost of his outlay, while the fertility of the soil will ac certainly recompensate him for his labour.
Crown lands surround the estate on all sides, and, being excluded by it from the lines of communication, the purchasers may easily extend their properties as their capital increases or they feel disposed to do so.
The Government has recently appropriated a large sum of money for the improvement of the Lane Cove Road, which bounds most of these farms. It has also reserved space for roads to the water's edge, and as these must ere long be opened to the public, and the present main road improved, it may be confidently anticipated that the value of the land in this district will be materially enhanced thereby.
Lane Cove is not an ideal township. Its population, already great, is rapidly increasing. It is well supplied with tradesmen of the various crafts, schools and places of worship, and possesses all the adjuncts of an old and well-established town; while its natural resources are such as to render property in this locality a secure and profitable investment, as well for the money as the industry of the small capitalist.
A large and well executed plan can now be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms, very liberal, so as to allow the working man of small means to become a freeholder, and an employer of labour himself.

In the Estate of David Bell.
THIS DAY, 29th instant.
At the Shop, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

MR. CHARLES MOORE has received instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at the above time and place,
2 cases furs
3 cases mantles
1 case hosiery
With the other goods already advertised.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

In the Estate of David Bell.
To Woollen Drapers, Tailors, and Outfitters.
Unreserved Sale of Winter Woollen Goods, &c., consisting of Pilots, Beavers, Doeskins, Trimmings, &c.
THIS DAY, the 29th March, at the shop, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

MR. C. MOORE has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, on the above day, immediately after finishing the estate goods (say 2 o'clock, p.m.), the largest and best assortment of woollen goods ever selected for the colonial trade, viz.—
4 bales pilot cloths
3 ditto beavers
1 ditto doeskins
1 ditto milled does
3 ditto fancy ditto
2 ditto tweeds
1 ditto broad blacks
1 ditto medleys
2 cases silesias
3 ditto cashans
1 ditto alpacas
2 ditto veronas
1 ditto silk and twist
1 ditto buttons
1 ditto loops
1 ditto leathers and straps
3 ditto, containing canvas, 4-hole buttons, edging, &c.
Terms at sale.

White Lead and Paints.
To Oil and Colourmen, Painters, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 29, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 barrels white lead
5 ditto yellow paint
5 ditto red ditto
15 ditto black ditto
4 ditto blue ditto
11 ditto green ditto
—
66 barrels paint.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sales of Fifty Packages Seasonable Slops, &c., from the well-known house of Messrs. Early and Smith, London.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th March, 1855, commencing each day at half past 10 o'clock precisely,
50 package well-assorted and seasonable slops, comprising
Men's tweed coats
Ditto brown mohair ditto
Ditto super blue frock ditto
Ditto black ditto
Ditto tweed trousers
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto black ditto
Ditto tweed vests
Ditto plush silk ditto
Ditto fine white shirts washed and boxed
Ditto regatta ditto ditto
Ditto black ties
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto scarlet hats
Ditto black satin vests
Ditto fancy silk ditto
Ditto ditto stripe satin ditto
Ditto moire antique ditto
Ditto green figured silk ditto
Ditto rich fancy brocade ditto
Ditto brown French grenadine ditto
Ditto black velvet ditto
Ditto black figured silk, double breast, ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto ditto
Ditto fancy cashmere ditto ditto
Ditto brown milled cloth ditto
Ditto superfine shooting coats
Ditto ditto oxford ditto
Ditto ditto brown leopard beaver ditto
Ditto ditto olive mixed ditto
Children's checked dresses, with clan tartan skirts
Ditto ditto, with leather belts
Ditto dark fancy, ditto ditto
Ditto light stripe with pearl buttons
Ditto plain alpaca dresses
Ditto imitation poplin ditto
Boys' silk check ditto
Ditto orleans frocks
Children's tartan poplin frocks
Men's black velvet caps
Ditto cord trousers
Ditto woollen cord ditto
Ditto velveteen coats
Ditto woollen ditto
Ladies' cloth mantles
Ditto guerilla cloaks, fixed silk
Ditto mantelet ditto, ditto
Ditto medicis ditto, lined silk
Ditto mohair ditto, trimmed ermine
Ditto pyramide ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto estelle ditto, ditto velvet
Ditto Spanish ditto, silk and braided
Ditto nelles ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto shawl mantles, braided
Ditto olive ditto, trimmed black satin
Ditto fawn ditto, mohair
Ditto black cloth ditto ditto, seal skin
Ditto Petre de Kamschatka ditto ditto
Ditto black cloaks, rich bugles
Ditto dark drab, rich French pattern
Also—Patent enamelled bags
Ditto leather ditto
Venetian carpet ditto
Velvet carpet ditto
Berlin plush ditto
Embossed ditto
80 inch leather portemanteaus
24 to 27 inch ditto ditto
In great variety, &c., &c.
Shippers and others should not neglect this favourable opportunity of purchasing at this really bona fide sale. The auctioneers having positive orders to sell to the highest bidder.
The usual liberal terms of credit.

Extensive Unreserved Sale.
Drapery.
THIS DAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th March.
Continuation
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Messrs. Rawack, Brothers, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on the above days,
Sixty packages superior first-class drapery, comprising
Ladies' satin patent wove and coutille stays
Ditto drab satteen
Ditto white pearl
Ditto maids' drab
Ditto coloured kid gloves
Ditto black ditto
Ditto white ditto
Ditto habits, black and long mitts
Gents' ditto
6-4 baizes
Cloth spots damask.
A large assortment of
Superfine and broad cloths
Ditto doeskins
Ditto fancy pantaloons
Summer black cloths.
Choice and elegant assortment of
Table covers
Mousseline delaines
Quiltings
LACE GOODS.
Black lace falls
Plain straw falls
Straw veils
Lace dresses
Book chemisettes
Jaconet ditto
Collars
Rose serviettes
Book mouslins
Insertions
Cloaks
Book mandarins
Petticoats
Neckties
Artificial flowers
36 cartoons choice French flowers
Feathers
Ladies' Swiss handkerchiefs
Marseilles
Tidets
Women's white cotton stockings
Children's striped socks
Huckabacks
Floorcloths
And a variety of other goods.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture and other Effects.
Property of Mr. William Wallies.
On the Premises, Elizabeth-street North.
To Furniture Brokers, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, on the Premises of Mr. William Wallies, Elizabeth-street North, who is about leaving the colony, THIS DAY, March 29, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Telescope and loo tables
Couches
Sofas
Chairs
Easy chairs
Carpets
Drawing-room furniture
Couches
Chairs
Rosewood cottage pianoforte
Carpets
Pier glasses
Four-post bedsteads
Camp bedsteads
Bedding and carpets
Bedroom chairs
Plated ware
Glass and earthenware
Kitchen utensils and other sundries. Also,
Mr. Wallie's Library, consisting some of the best works extant on Mechanics, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Geology, Architecture, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Carpentry, Botany, Literature, &c.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 2nd of April, 1855, at 12 o'clock.
Window Glass.
To Builders, Glaziers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd of April, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
35 boxes window glass, 10 x 8, each 100 feet
27 ditto ditto ditto, 12 x 10, ditto
50 ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 10, ditto
30 ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 14, ditto
40 ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 12, ditto
47 ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 14, ditto
46 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 14, ditto
40 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 16, ditto
10 ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 16, ditto
11 ditto ditto ditto, 21 x 18, ditto.
Terms at sale.

13 Cases Marbles.
Just landed, ex Cateau Wattel.
Table Tops
Tablets
Consoles
To Upholsterers, Marble Cutters, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 2, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
13 cases marbles, comprising
Consoles, style Louis XV.
Tablets
St. Anne, Jame de Linionaes
Ovals, Isabella Fleuris, Blanc Statuaric florentine
Tablets, Saune de Sienne
Ditto Bluce Saynin
Ditto Napoleon Gris
Ditto Red Royal
White Consoles, style Louis XV.
Ditto Incarnal
Ditto Blanc Tarquin fleuri
Bronze stands for tables
Terms at sale.

Extensive Drapery Sales at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th April.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE announce to intending purchasers that the whole of the goods advertised for sale on the above days will be laid out for inspection previous to the sale, in the large room, which will be cleared out and entirely devoted to the display of the goods.

THURSDAY, 29th instant.
Large Bagatelle Board
Piano, Harmonium.

COHEN and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 largest size handsome bagatelle board, on stand, with all improvements, complete
1 pianoforte, mahogany case
1 harmonium.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 29th instant.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of useful and substantial household furniture, comprising—
One handsome double-winged wardrobe, with trays, drawers, &c., made by "Sly," &c.
Easy chair, morocco
Large sofa, hair- tuffed
Library table
Rocking chairs and garden seats
Bedroom cane-seated chairs
Dressing table
Iron bedstead and bedding
Elegant pier mirror, 50 x 40
Elegant chimney glasses
Marble stand oval dressing glasses
Proof engravings, in maple and gilt frames
Large size bagatelle board, complete
China and porcelain vases, with sundry other articles of useful furniture, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th instant.
Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.
An invoice of boots and shoes, including
Thigh boots
Knee boots
Drek boots
Wellington boots
Short wellington boots
Stockmen's bluchers
Men's and youths' bluchers
Men's lace-ups
Ladies' boots
Ladies' slippers
Girls' patent leather shoes
Children's ditto
Men's button boots
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 31st instant.
To Stationers, Booksellers, &c.

Eight Cases Stationery, Account Books, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Papier, Pencils, Pens, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eight cases of the above goods, comprising—
Account books, various
Pocket books
Tablets, metallic books
Memorandum books
Pocket ledgers
Long account books
Five and six quire ledgers
Copy books
Post paper
Maps and charts
Pencils
Gillot's steel pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 29th March.
To Drapers, Milliners, Furniture Dealers and others.
Stock-in-Trade of Millinery, Drapery, Household Furniture, &c., on the premises of Mr. T. Davies, George-street, next door to Parkis and Lambert's Mart.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Davies, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
STOCK-IN-TRADE.
Drapery
Millinery
Hosiery
Gloves
Feathers
Flowers
Shirts
Velvets
Satins
Silks, ribbons, laces
Parasols, canvas, patterns
Stays, berlin wools
And numerous other articles comprising a draper's stock.
HOUSEHOLD FUANITURE
Consists of
Wardrobe
Sideboard
Four-post and iron bedsteads
Feather beds, mattresses
Washstands and toilet tables
Horsehair sofas and chairs
Cheste drawers, easy chairs
Pembroke dining and loo tables
Looking glasses, pier glasses
One large pier glass
One chevral glass
Engravings
Kitchen range and utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Master in Equity, Edmund M'Kechnie, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of John Shipway, Plumber, Painter, and Glazier, Parramatta-street.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the residence of the late Mr. John Shipway, Parramatta-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The stock-in-trade
Household furniture, and various other sundries,
Belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Shipway.
Terms, cash.

Extensive Sale of Surplus Stores and Fittings, of the ship BENGAL, at Moore's Wharf.
Emigrants' bunks and Fittings—standing
One Life Boat
One Fire-engine
Two Fire Annihilators
Sundry Watercloseets and Fittings
Sugar
Split Peas
Bread
Flour
Preserved Beef
Lime-juice
Oatmeal
Treacle
Salt
Preserved Potatoes, &c., &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The above varied assortment of emigrants' stores and fittings.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One hundred and thirteen packages of seasonable clothing, drapery, &c., comprising
Sealskin coats
Mohair over coats
Grey Witney ditto
Blue pilot American coats
Ditto ditto jackets
Bearskin coats
Reversible waterproof ditto
Black and coloured cloth coats
Blue pilot ditto ditto
Black rock coats
Ditto shooting coats
Moleskin and cotton cord trousers
Worsted cord ditto
Mixed doe ditto
Black doeskin ditto
Black satin vests
Ditto silk and velvet ditto
Boys' clothing
Stout Scotch twill shirts
Fancy regatta shirts, washed and boxed
White ditto ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' shirts, white and regatta
Blue and scarlet serge shirts
Striped guernsey shirts
Lambswool and cotton hosiery
Children's socks
Flannels and blankets
7-8 and 5-4 prints
Navy blue prints
Black and white ditto
White shirtings
White and grey sheetings
Furniture dimities
White counterpanes
Marsala quilts
Cotton and linen checks
Ditto ditto ticks
Diapers
Irish linens
Osburgs and alpacas
Lastres and circassian cloths
7-4 French merinoes
Printed cashmeres
Ditto delaines
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

MR. ISAAC ALAND has received instructions from Mr. Weston (who is leaving Sydney) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 333, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, pier glasses, toilet glasses, bedstead and bedding, dressing tables, dining ditto, card ditto, washstands, portable chests of drawers, fishing tackle, safes, paperhangings, clocks, earthenware, kitchen utensils. A superior set of tea and coffee service, confectioners' show glasses, shop fixtures, blind for shop fronts, &c.

For Positive Sale.
Stock-in-Trade, Good-will of the Business, Office, &c., &c.
At the Yard, in Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip.
FRIDAY, 30th March, at half-past 2.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Morris and Co. to sell by auction, at the Yard, Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip, at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 30th March,
The whole of their extensive stock-in-trade, consisting of
Hardwood
Kauri pine
Shingles
Laths
Coach and dray wood
Iron bark shingles.
Together with the office and good-will of the business.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, &c.
Goodwill, Fixtures, and Stock of Messrs. Lloyd, Brothers, and Co., Vilet'-buildings, Kent-street North.
FRIDAY, 30th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Lloyd, Brothers, and Co., Kent-street North, FRIDAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The unexpired six year's lease of the premises used as wine and spirit stores, near the Gas Works
The goodwill of the extensive town and country trade of Messrs. Lloyd, Brothers, and Co.
The fixtures and trade apparatus
Horses, drays, carts, and harness.
The whole of their extensive stock of wine, spirits, beer, &c., consisting of
Bottled ale and porter, various brands
Draught ale and porter
Brandy, out of bond
Ditto, in bond
Whisky, in and out of bond
Port wine, in draught and bottle
Sherry, ditto ditto
Rum, in and out of bond
Claret
Sauterne
Champagne
Cordials, assorted
Cigars, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

The Balance of the Nestorian.
Important to Contractors, Builders, Timber Merchants, Shippers, and others.
Very valuable and most useful Timber, Slates, Bricks, Lead Piping, &c.
For Auction Sale, Monday, 2nd April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., under the instructions of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 2nd April, at the Circular Wharf,
The residue or unsold portion of the cargo of the Nestorian, from New York as the whole will be landed and ready for delivery on the day of sale, and will consist of the following assortment of
White pine tongued and grooved boards, 1 inch, 1¼, and 1¼ inch thick, from 6 to 8 inches wide, and 10 to 16 feet long
Hard pitch pine tongued and grooved boards, 4 to 6 inches wide, ¾ thick, from 12 to 30 feet long, and flooring boards planed one side, shot edges
White pine boards, planed both sides, shot edges, 8 to 16 inches wide, 12 to 20 feet long
Red pine boards, planed one side, shot edges
Carpenters' boards, planed one side, shot edges
Ohio oak planking, for ship and boatbuilding
Hickory boards, from ¾ inch to 6-inch planks, for coachmakers, wheelwrights, &c.
Forest oak, for ships' use and boatbuilding
Birdseye maple, for cabinet and fancy work
Sawn square timber, fit for wharves, masts, beams, for building, &c.
Pine weather boards and partition boards of various thickness
Lancewood, for shafts, hickory axles, wheel-spokes, &c.
Scantling and joists, various dimensions
Prime roofing slates, Staten Island facing brick, &c.
Garden fencing or pickets, red pine, laths, &c. &c.
Galvanised iron, 20, 22, 24, and 26 guage, for fire-proof roofing, &c.
Together with a variety of other sundries too numerous to particularise.
Immediately after which will be sold, a large quantity of
Metal guttering, of 4, 4½, and 5-inch
Down piping, of 2, 2½, and 3 inch
Metal wall pipe heads, 3-inch and 3-inch
Nogging, angles, shoes, &c., of various sizes
Roofing slates, 24 x 16½, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 18 x 11, 18 x 9, 12 x 9
Terms at sale.
As the remaining portion of this important cargo must now be cleared away without the slightest reserve, the auctioneers particularly request buyers to be punctual in their attendance at the time stated, there being a great number of lots to get through.
Any timber remaining after the last sale, if not removed by Monday, 2nd April, will then be sold on account and risk of the former purchasers.

Monetary Sale.
Drapery Slops, Silks, Haberdashery, &c.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th April.
Opening Sale at the New Stores, opposite Hunter-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN have been favoured with instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th April, commencing each day at 10 o'clock prompt, at Post Office time.
205 packages new and seasonable goods, now landing, viz.—
Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Coloured ditto, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
7-8 and 5-4 plate prints
Ditto ditto navy blue
Ditto ditto fancy prints
Heavy grey calicoes, 34, 36, 72, and 84 inches
Drab shirting calicoes
Ditto sheeting ditto
Moleskins, in the piece
Cantoons, ditto
Welsh flannels
Imitation ditto
Coloured cotton velvets
Linen tick
Cotton ditto
Black silks
Ditto satins
Ditto satinettes
Fancy silks and satins
Bonnet ribbons, assorted
Winter bonnets, lined
Black silk and satin mantles
Ditto velvet ditto ditto
Paisley shawls
Rich satin shawls
Ladies' underclothing
French merinoes
Ditto twills
Boys' and girls' French merino dresses
Babies' long cashmere robes
Gents' French kid gloves, white and coloured
Habits ditto ditto
Gents' driving gloves
Gents' black kid ditto
Women's white cotton hose
Ditto lace ditto
Ditto silk ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Merino ditto ditto ditto
Men's worsted stockings
Merino undershirts
Ditto pants
Blue guernsey shirts
Stripe ditto ditto
Scarlet ditto ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Woollen suits, complete
Fancy regatta shirts, in boxes
Men's white shirts, linen fronts
Merino comforters
Worsted ditto
Boots and bootlikins
Leggings
Men's woollen cord trousers
Cotton ditto ditto
Double stripe moleskin ditto
Millers' drab ditto
Boys' and youths' cord and moleskin trousers
Black cloth shooting coats
Ditto ditto paletots
Black doeskin trousers
Black satin vests
Fancy ditto ditto
Fancy tweed coats
Ditto ditto trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's silk and satin opera ties
Fancy neck ties
Monkey jackets
Blue pilot cloth coats
Pilot cloth trousers
Flushing ditto ditto
Bearskin coats
Double-milled drab kersey driving coats
Elephant hide chesterfield coats
Kossouth hats
California ditto
Christy's best black silk hats
Boys' and children's fancy hats
Blue cloth navy caps
Ditto military ditto
South westers ditto
Glazed oilskin ditto
Black West of England broadcloths
Ditto ditto cassimeres
Ditto ditto doeskins
Tailors' trimmings, assorted
Blue and brown beavers
Fancy ditto
Blue pilot cloth
Gala plaids
Rail way rugs
Cotton umbrellas
Silk ditto
Waterproof clothing, assorted
White, black, and coloured watered moreens, &c., &c.
This valuable shipment, being on joint account, will be sold without the least reserve, as landed from the vessel, and mostly in original packages.
Country buyers will do well to bear in mind the day, and make arrangements to be present.
The goods will be open for inspection on and after the 1st April.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Embossed Coloured Engravings.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
Two cases of those beautiful embossed coloured engravings, so much admired for their novelty and superiority of finish, &c.

Sailing Skiff.
Waterman's ditto

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Kellick's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 29th March, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
One sailing skiff, copper-fastened throughout, 20 feet overall, with rudder, &c., complete, nearly new, having been built not more than a month ago.
One waterman's skiff complete, with sails, &c.
Terms cash.
The above will be on view at the wharf on the morning of sale.

Daguerreotype Machine, on the Collodion principle.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
A complete daguerreotype machine, on the collodion principle, with chemicals, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Eighteen Cases Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, &c.
For Sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st March.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
SBAS.—Eighteen cases Jewellery, comprising
Bracelets, earrings, &c.
Gold and silver watches
Toilet glasses
Cutlery
Brushes
Combs
Coffee machines
Lottery games
Bleeding machines
Lancets
Snuff-boxes
Gold seales
Mathematical instruments
Pipes
Tools (boys'), &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—Supplementary Catalogues for the above are in course of preparation, and will be ready at the Auctioneers' Rooms on the morning of Sale.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Fancy Goods.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st March.
Carpet Bags, Mathematical Instruments, Travelling Cases, Umbrella Cases, Railroad Bags, Dressing Cases, Drawing Pencils, Black Lead ditto, Red ditto, Memorandum and Pocket Books, Accordeons, Cutlery, Patent Coffee Machines, Portemonnaies, Trays, B. M. Ware, &c., &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st March, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Thirty-three cases merchandise, comprising
GF over A, } 5—1 case carpet bags
5—1 ditto mathematical instruments
6 and 7—2 ditto travelling and umbrella cases, railway bags, dressing cases, &c.
8—1 ditto pencils, drawing, red, crayon, &c.
10—1 ditto memorandum and pocket books
13 and 16—2 ditto accordeons
17—1 ditto table knives and forks, assorted
18—1 ditto ditto ditto
19—1 ditto coffee machines
EF, 5—1 ditto clocks
22—1 ditto dressing cases (ladies' and gents') fitted
24 and 26—2 ditto portemonnaies
26—1 ditto lacquered trays, assorted
28—1 ditto britannia metal ware, tea and coffee pots, creams, sugar basins, &c.
29—1 ditto plated services, tea machines, teapots, crystal butter vases, decanter and bottle stands, vases, pepper stands, bread baskets, trays, liquor stands, &c.
30—1 ditto lacquered trays
31—1 ditto brass candlesticks
32—1 ditto composition ditto, &c.
33—1 ditto plated ditto
34—1 ditto walking sticks
35 and 36—2 ditto, tooth, nail, and shaving brushes
37 and 38—2 ditto stationery, engravings, &c.
39—1 ditto card and counter cases, chess and draught boards, dominoes, cheesmen, &c.
41—1 ditto candlesticks, match cases, cigar and ash plates, taper and cigar stands, &c.
44—1 ditto jewel shells and boxes, baskets, thermometers, gilt inkstands, watch stands, pin cushions and boxes, &c.
45—1 ditto vest buttons
46—1 ditto chinaware, cigar plates, fruit baskets, match boxes, fancy goods, &c.
Terms at sale. No reserve.
The auctio

EFFECT OF STEAMER DAY AT SAN FRANCISCO.—To say that the semi-monthly occurrence of steamer day is an epoch in life in San Francisco, conveys but a faint idea of the importance of this day, and the effect thereof. The people of California and San Francisco, according to the *Alta California*, seem to count time from 1st to the 16th of each month; or, in other words, from steamer day to steamer day. During the dullest seasons, go into California or Battery-street, and everything is lively and brisk; which, to a stranger, would seem as if a tremendous business was being carried on. Not so. The merchant is engaged in "making up" his remittances; and, when tearing through the street, is about visiting a neighbour to enquire if there is "anything over, to-day." Everything - trade, pleasure, money, and newspaper offices, is subservient to it. More especially is this the case during the present tightness of the money market. There is no postponing your engagements. Steamer day, and the promised payment of a certain note must be fulfilled, or steps are taken towards legal proceedings in a manner that induces you at once to "pungle." Go into a banker's, and a little door labelled "private" is closed. Knock, and one of the clerks will inform you that Mr. —— is busy, and there is no admittance to-day except on extraordinary business. Attempt to draw a check, and a grunting announcement, "Take your place in the line," is the prelude to half an hour's detention. Apply for a draft, and you are told it will be ready in one hour, and the amount required in advance, together with three per cent. additional. Ask some one of your acquaintances to return that loan, and he replies: "My dear fellow, it is steamer day, and my remittances must be made up, and I was about asking you for a further sum to help me out." By the way, the same man will tell you the next day that the steamer has just gone, and all his spare cash gone, too. Verily, steamer day is to him a convenient excuse to avoid settling with creditors, and to San Francisco what an imperial ukase is to Siberia, pronunciamento to a Mexican. Human nature can be studied to advantage on this occasion. Go to the Post-office, and watch the small aperture through which letters for the "loved ones at home" are deposited. First comes a hardy miner, with long beard, greasy hat, uncombed hair, buckskin shirt, revolver and belt. He tremblingly drops his letter and walks away, as if in deep thought. Next comes a mechanic, with a smile on his countenance indicative of pleasure. Perhaps he has received a letter, and this is an answer. He feels proud of his calling, and firmly walks away, fully convinced that he will come again next "steamer day." Observe a moment longer, and you see a well-dressed, oily faced man, with fobs and seals dangling from his vest, deposit a dirty yellow envelope, addressed, perhaps, to some of his kind in the East, where he learned to gamble. That is his secret, and we let him pass on. An old man, worn down by age, comes tottering along, and, first wiping his "specs," he takes out a wallet, carefully undoes the fastening, and takes out a clean white letter without any envelope. What care is there? He looks at the direction; it is all right, and in it goes with the rest. Could he but see the basket emptied on the table, and the clumsy clerk hastily tie it in a bundle with many others, and all "mashed up" to one size, his feelings would certainly be indignant. But we have wandered from our subject. Turn around from the box, and you again see the visible effects of steamer day. The newspaper stands are crowded, and the persons behind the counters have their hands full, administering to the wants of their customers. The steamer papers of the city, and other places in California and on the Pacific coast, are piled up, and an ocean of postage-stamps is seen in a pasteboard box lying on the counter. We have known as many as 6000 stamp papers to be sold by one of these stands on steamer day. Everybody is surprised that steamer day occurs so often; and the day before, when all is still and quiet, we have heard persons ask, "When does steamer day come?" and a friend who is going home comes to you some day and tells you that to-morrow he will bid you farewell. Travel down to the steamer, the indirect cause of all the excitement, and there is Babel indeed. Friends recognise friends, and a rush to the gangway plank takes place; but hold! a string of unhappy individuals are leaving the vessel, and you cannot go on board till they are ashore. Getting on board, a scene takes place that defies description. Not a few who are toted on board the steamer are toted off, the range of their vision being rather limited. As the steamer moves away from the dock, friends are pelted with oranges, or pears, or wines. Bob, in a voice of Stentor, bawls out a blessing to Dick, who is all smiles and good nature, the outward coating of a swelling heart, and who promises to rejoin his friend as soon as practicable. In short, steamer day is a sort of financial crisis, a commercial panic, and the next day its effect is plainly perceptible. The public pulse beats calmer. Everybody breathes freer, and affairs again flow in their natural channel. It is impossible to conceive what would be the effect if we had no steamer day; and, therefore, we believe that its visit causes trade to take a new start, merchants to be brisk, bankers busy, boot-blacks busier, stock-brokers happy, note-shavers more so, letter writers anxious, post-office clerks disgusted, dock loafers excited, and newspaper people in a continual whirl of business for three days prior to and three days after steamer day. —*Hunt's (New York) Merchants' Magazine.*

THE WIDOW OF DR. KITTO.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant a pension of £50 a year to the late Dr. Kitto, the well-known author of many important Biblical works.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The British Consul of Alexandria, Mr. John Green, at the instance of the chaplain, the Rev. E. Winder, lately convened a meeting of the British subjects resident in Alexandria, when a list was opened in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and liberal subscription were at once made. A committee being formed to solicit further contributions from the English, the Maltese, and the Greeks under British protection, these gentlemen succeed in obtaining from this small community upwards of £570.

BIRTHS.

At No. 2, Cumberland-place, on the 28th instant, Mrs. Learmonth, of a son.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at Kinross, Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Irby, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On December 13th, 1854, at Rome, Don Michel-Angelo Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, Prince of Teano, &c., to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Knight, Esq., of Wolverley House, Worcestershire.

DEATH.

Before Sebastopol, of cholera, caught in the discharge of the most arduous and overwhelming duties after the battle of Inkermann, John James Norris, Esq., in the 23rd year of his age, senior assistant surgeon, of Her Majesty's 55th regiment.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—FIFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s	d
Robert Orr	1	1	0
William Block	1	0	0
James Block	1	0	0
William Patten	5	0	0
R. and W. Paul, Macquarie-place	5	5	0
William Hardy	5	0	0
Frederick Berrington	3	3	0
William Buchanan	2	2	0
John Macnamara — Debt paid him by an "Insolvent Firm of 1843"	16	12	3
Rev. B. Chapman Newton	1	0	0
George Garland	1	0	0
"Little Richard"	0	0	6
Miss Thomas	1	0	0
Wm. Nash (annual)	25	0	0
Rev. Mr. Schofield	5	0	0
Clement Lester	1	0	0
P. Talbot	10	0	0
George James	10	0	0
Colin McDonald	2	0	0
Captain Sharpe, of the steamer William the Fourth	3	9	4
Henry Gilshan	0	10	0
Mrs. Gilshan	0	5	0
Emanuel Gilshan	0	5	0
Thomas Johnson	3	0	0
Robert McRoberts	1	0	0
Mrs. McRoberts	1	0	0
R. G. McRoberts	0	10	0
John Hay, J.P., per Mr. James Garland	20	0	0
Robert Gabbett, per ditto ditto	5	0	0
G. C. Tuting and Co.	50	0	0
David Hill	5	0	0
August. Morris, M.L.C.	25	0	0
Collected by E. T. Blackett.			
George Brown	2	0	0
Mrs. Brown	1	0	0
Ralph Currie	3	0	0
Mrs. Currie	2	0	0
Thomas Peate	1	0	0
Leonard Hindley	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
James Barrow	0	5	0
William Sands	0	6	0
Charles Dubley	0	2	6
William Parsins	0	10	0
	£11	3	6
From Water Police Office.			
Captain Gerard, of American ship Snow Squall	1	0	0
Captain Thomas, of British ship E. A. Scullard	1	0	0
Captain Jackson, of British ship Royal Saxon	1	0	0
	£3	0	0

Contributions from Steamship Pacific, per Captain Thompson			
Captain W. C. Thompson, Officers, and Crew, one day's pay	16	7	
Collected from parties visiting the ship	23	5	3
	1	1	3
Ryde, per John H. Bettington, Esq.			
Mr. Isaac Shepherd	£26	0	0
Mrs. Shepherd	10	0	0
Miss Shepherd	5	0	0
Collected by Miss Shepherd and Miss Coldham—			
Mrs. Parkes	10	10	0
Miss Parkes	1	1	0
M. Parkes	0	10	6
A. Parkes	0	10	6
Master Parkes	1	1	0
Mr. Payne	1	0	0
A Friend	0	5	6
Mrs. Meakin	0	5	0
Cowell	0	5	0
Miss Colcham	0	5	0
Mrs. How	0	2	6
Best	0	10	0
Taylor	0	1	0
Mr. Hickson	0	5	0
Mrs. Carpenter	0	5	0
Moore	0	5	0
J. S. Farrell	1	1	0
Mr. Tyrrell	0	5	0
Folkard	1	0	0
Crotty	5	0	0
Stanley	1	0	0
Long	2	0	0
Cowell	1	0	0
Mrs. Bateman	0	10	0
Miss Farnell	1	0	0
Mrs. Cornwell	1	0	0
Miss Cornwell	0	10	0
Master Cornwell	0	5	0
Mrs. Spencer	0	2	0
Mr. J. K. Heydon	10	0	0
Holder	0	2	6
Spencer	0	5	0
J. O. Shea	0	10	0
Honeyman	1	0	0
J. Shepherd, jun.	5	5	0
Mrs. Lindsay	1	1	0
Mr. North	1	1	0
G. Henry	1	0	0
Dr. Forster	5	0	0
Mrs. Forster	1	0	0
Miss Forster	1	0	0
Rebecca Forster	1	0	0
Mr. William Forster	5	0	0
Mrs. William Forster	5	0	0
Miss Mary Forster	0	2	0
Master Willy Forster	0	2	0
Thomas Gardiner	0	5	0
John Bevan	0	10	0
Charles Graddon	0	10	0
Jane Harris	0	5	0
Mary Nowlan	0	5	0
J. Westly	0	2	6
W. Turner	0	1	0
Mr. John Bixland	5	0	0
Mrs. John Bixland	3	0	0
Master J. G. Bixland	2	0	0
John Walker	1	0	0
Clark and Wife	0	10	0
Kay	1	0	0
S. Abel	0	1	0
R. Berriman	0	2	0
Van Nest	0	2	6
Edward Ballard	0	2	6
Mr. Charles Bixland	10	0	0
Mrs. Charles Bixland	5	0	0
Geo. Bixland	2	0	0
Mast. C. R. Bixland	1	0	0
Geo. Bixland	1	0	0
Mr. J. Bettington	10	0	0
Mrs. J. Bettington	5	0	0
Miss S. . Bettington	1	0	0
E. Bettington	1	0	0
John Bellpitt	0	10	0
Mary Douglas	0	10	0
C. Wells	0	5	0
G. Rae	0	5	0
Mrs. Stephen Face	5	0	0
Miss Dunn	1	0	0
Mr. W. H. Moore	3	0	0
Mrs. Moore	1	0	0
Captain Fayt	3	0	0
Mrs. Fayt	2	0	0
Rev. George Edward Turner	10	10	0
Mrs. Turner	5	0	0
Collected by the Rev. G. E. Turner and Mr. P. Benson.			
Mr. F. Brown	1	0	0
G Pope, sen.	1	0	0
Mrs. Pope	1	0	0
Mr. George M. Pope	1	0	0
Charles Pope	0	10	0
J. Caller	0	5	0
Mary Ann Hillyer	0	5	0
Mary Barratt	0	5	0
W. Goulding	0	10	0
Mrs. Webb	1	1	0
Miss Webb	0	5	0
Master W. Webb	0	2	6
John Johnson	0	2	6
Mrs. Johnson	0	5	0
Emma Goulding	0	10	0
Ellen Rees	0	5	0
John Locket	0	5	0
James Billington	1	0	0
Elizabeth Billington	1	0	0
W. Simms	0	5	0
R. Coleman	0	2	6
Jane Coleman	0	2	6
H. Jupp	1	0	0
Margaret Jupp	1	0	0
Daniel M'Mahon	1	0	0
Catharine M'Mahon	1	10	0
Elizabeth Bryant	0	5	0
James Hillyer	0	10	0
John Bowen	0	2	6
W. Martin, sen.	1	0	0
Mrs. Martin	0	10	0
W. Martin, jun.	0	15	0
G. Martin	0	10	0
A. Martin	0	5	0
Patrick Waylin	0	2	6
John Ormerod	0	2	6
Mary Deane	0	5	0
C. Reynolds	0	5	0
Mrs. Mahon	0	5	0
Thomas Jenkins	0	10	0
M. Malone	0	2	6
Joseph Smith	0	2	6
William Baker	0	2	6
Jane Baker	0	5	0
R. Cowell	0	10	0
Jane Tuite	0	10	0
J. H. B.	0	9	5
Jane Gordon	2	0	0
James Reynolds	0	5	0
James M'Cullum	0	5	0
Dr. Cumberland	1	0	0
James Stephenson	1	0	0
John Larkin	0	5	0
George Spurway	1	0	0
Mrs. Spurway	1	0	0
William Spurway	0	10	0
James Spurway	0	10	0
George Spurway	0	10	0
Eliza Spurway	0	10	0
Maria Spurway	0	10	0
Henry Jacobs	0	10	0
Francis Finlin	0	5	0
George Best	0	10	0
William Bragg	1	0	0
Henry Bragg	0	5	0
Michael Murphy	1	0	0
Mr. James Devlin	5	0	0
Mrs. Devlin	2	0	0
Miss Devlin	1	0	0
E. Devlin	1	0	0
Master W. Devlin	1	0	0
Arthur Devlin	1	0	0
Mathew Devlin	1	0	0
Miss Arthur Devlin	1	0	0
Mrs. Simpson	1	0	0
Miss Simpson	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Small, jun.	2	0	0
James Wicks	0	10	0
Collected by Miss Devlin.			
Misses Follet	1	0	0
George Pepper	0	5	0
Sealy Doughty	0	5	0
Hockywin	0	5	0
John Wickson	0	5	0
Thomas Fox	0	5	0
Collected by Messrs. Devlin and Shepherd.			
William Logan	0	4	6
John Logan	0	5	0
Mrs. Taddy	0	1	6
James Cannar	0	5	0
Mr. Hay	5	0	0
James Adams	1	0	0
Isaac White	5	0	0
John Frazier	0	4	0
Mr. John Barber	1	0	0
Robert Wicks	0	10	0
Robert Small	0	10	0
Francis Wheeler	0	10	0
George Norman	0	10	0
James Wicks	1	0	0
James Jenner	0	5	0
W. Payten	2	2	0
George Gordon	0	10	0
W. Jackson	0	4	6
Robert Jackson	0	2	6
Wm. M'Culloch	0	4	6
Mr. Devlin	0	5	0
Thomas Small	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. W. Henry	1	0	0
Mrs. Henry	0	10	0
Dr. Codrington	1	0	0
Collected by Messrs. Drinkwater and Bellamy.			
Mr. James Bellamy	5	5	0
Edward Brinkwater	5	0	0
Mrs Drinkwater	1	0	0
Master Edw. Joseph Drinkwater	0	5	0
Fred. Drinkwater	0	5	0
Mr. James M'Manus	0	10	0
John Davies	0	5	0
James Anderson	1	0	0
Robert Gulland	1	0	0
John Pope	1	0	0
James Bellamy, jun.	0	5	0
Master John Bellamy	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Bellamy	1	0	0
Robert Allen	1	0	0
James Allen	1	0	0
Mrs. De Moulin	1	0	0
Robert Milson	1	0	0
John Taylor	0	5	0
Edward Taylor	0	10	0
Mr. Watkins	1	0	0
Pugston	4	0	0
Mrs. Pugston	1	0	0
Mr. Thompson	1	0	0
Mrs. Thompson	1	0	0
Frank Alsop	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Harrison	1	0	0
Mrs. Harrison	1	0	0
Mr. James Mann	0	10	0
Richard Porter	1	0	0
Henry Bevan	0	5	0
James Aniejowrk	1	0	0
Thomas Aniejowrk	0	5	0
Orphans' Friend	0	10	0
Mrs. Allen	1	0	0
Mr. William Curtis	1	10	0
James Smith	0	5	0
James Shields	1	0	0
Thomas Mosley	0	10	0
T. Mosley, jun.	0	5	0
John Mosley	0	5	0
F. Alsop	1	0	0
John Ponton	0	2	6
Robert Smith	0	10	0
William Geeary	0	4	6
Vine Car, jun.	0	2	6
Thomas Smith	0	10	0
Mrs. Smith	0	5	0
Mr. William Smith	0	5	0
Robert Smith	1	0	0
Ephraim Hockley	0	5	0
Susannah Smith	0	10	0
Mr. Sam. Hewitt	0	10	0
Joseph Extell	0	5	0
James Mobbs	0	5	0
W. Mobbs	0	5	0
Isaac Mobbs, jun.	0	10	0
Wm. Mobbs	0	10	0
J. Mobbs	0	5	0
Miss Ann Mobbs	0	5	0
Mr. Isaac Mobbs	2	0	0
Master H. Mobbs	0	5	0
A. Mobbs	0	5	0
Miss Sarah Dorman	1	0	0
Bartholomew Allen	1	0	0
Mr. James Perret	0	5	0
James Tutt	0	10	0
Geo. Harrison	0	2	6
James Ayles	0	5	0
Mrs. W. Ayles	0	10	0
R. Johnstone	1	0	0
Mr. John Dengate	1	0	0
Mrs. Dengate	1	0	0
Jabez Smith	0	5	0
Mary Ashmore	0	2	6
Mrs. Rutherborrow	0	5	0
George Devereux	0	2	6
Robert Rogers	0	2	0
Widows' and Orphans' Friend	0	10	0
Subscriptions from the Master and Children of Pennant Hill National School.			
Samuel Rutter	0	10	6
Farley Rutter	0	2	6
Richard Rutter	0	2	6
Samuel Rutter, jun.	0	2	6
Master Zadoc Bellamy	0	2	6
Joseph Bellamy	0	4	6
Seymour Mitford	0	2	0
Joseph Alsop	0	1	0
Thomas Maslin	0	1	0
Henry Worthing	0	1	0
James Harrison	0	3	0
Thomas Thomson	0	1	0
Joseph Harrison	0	1	0
Charles Curtiss	0	1	6
John Curtiss	0	0	6
John Aiken	0	0	3
James Smith	0	1	0
William Shields	0	0	6
Henry Curtiss	0	1	6
Joseph Smith	0	0	6
George Luther-borrow	0	0	3
Edward Mealey	0	1	0
Henry Melville	0	1	0
James Shields	0	0	6
Miss Eliza Rutter	0	1	0
Hannah Bellamy	0	2	6
Martha Bellamy	0	2	6
Martha Harrison	0	0	6
Hannah Harrison	0	0	6
R. Worthing	0	0	6
R. Curtiss	0	0	6
Matilda Heuritt	0	1	0
C. Smith	0	2	6
R. Harleson	0	1	0
H. Worthing	0	1	0
M. J. Harleson	0	1	0
S. Hewitt	0	1	0
R. Thompson	0	1	0
C. Aiken	0	0	3
C. Smith	0	0	3
Frances Aiken	0	0	6
Sabina Smith	0	0	10
Louisa Luther-borrow	0	0	3
J. Lutherborrow	0	0	3
Lucy Luther-borrow	0	0	6
Janeth Robb	0	2	6
Jane Robb	0	1	0
Thomas Robb	0	1	0
Total	£3	2	9

Messrs. Joubert and Campbell's Collection.

The Officers of the Lunatic Asylum	5	11	10
Dr. Campbell	2	2	0
F. G. Campbell	1	1	0
A. Campbell	1	1	0
H. Campbell	0	10	0
Mrs. D. N. Joubert	2	0	0
W. Thompson	1	1	0
Louise Joubert	0	2	6
Michael Kinnear	0	5	0
Margaret Kinnear	0	5	0
Margaret Mathew	0	2	6
W. Simms	0	5	0
W. Cunningham	0	2	6
Sokinny, Varige, Tyroly	0	3	0
Margaret Thompson	0	2	6
M. De Milhau	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Young	0	2	6
C. Feeny	0	1	0
— Ferguson	0	1	0
Dr. Plomly	5	0	0
Pres. Plomly	5	0	0
R. Edwards	0	5	0
William Meaks	0	5	0
M. Bordier	2	2	0
Three Germans	0	3	0
J. Haycock	0	2	6
Mr. & Mrs. W. Innis	0	5	0
W. Irwin	0	1	0
F. Thurston	0	3	0
W. Stephens	0	5	0
Mrs. Thurston	0	3	0
Mrs. Cook	0	5	0
Adam Clark	0	10	0
Mrs. F. G. Myles	1	1	0
M. Massuire	0	2	6
Miss Webb	1	1	0
Mr. C. W. C. Webb	0	10	0
M. Mornington	0	2	6
W. Byrne	0	1	0
G. Colbrook	0	5	0
E. Barker	0	2	6
Thomas Massie	0	2	6
Charles Burge	0	5	0
William Burge	0	5	0
Ellen Riorden	0	2	0
Marie Sentis	0	2	6
M. Nugent	0	2	6
Mrs. Luse Robinson	0	2	6
John Cronin	0	2	6
Mrs. Bowr	0	2	6
John Reeves	1	0	0
A. M'Mahon	0	10	0
A Friend	5	0	0
W. Pollard	0	5	0
Mr. Gossenq	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
W. Cornwall	10	0	0
David Powell	0	5	0
Captain Wilson	1	0	0
Mrs. Wilson	1	0	0
Captain Rutherford	1	0	0
Mr. Kingborne	0	1	0
James Waller	0	10	0
Charles Waller	0	5	0
Collected by Mr. W. Small, senior, and Mr. G. Wicks.			
W. Small, senior	3	0	0
Mrs. W. Small	2	0	0
Thomas Small	0	10	0
Mrs. Thomas Small	0	10	0
John Small	0	10	0
James Ansley	0	10	0
Mrs. J. Ansley	0	10	0
Mr. Mayo	0	2	6
Mrs. W. Nasmyth	1	1	0
F. Moore	0	10	0
Ann Moore	0	10	0
M. Rosch	0	2	6
E. Galland	0	12	0
F. Galland	1	0	0
Charles Woodford	0	10	0
Samuel Woodford	0	10	0
W. Star	0	5	0
S. Rayn	0	5	0
David Matthews	10	10	0
Mrs. D. Matthews	0	10	0
W. Floyd	0	2	6
R. Palmer	0	5	0
Alexander Woodford	0	5	0
A. Short	0	10	0
Mrs. Short	0	10	0
W. Soden	0	10	6
George Wicks	1	10	0
Mrs. Wicks	1	10	0
Paul Benson	1	10	0
Mrs. F. Benson	1	10	0
R. Osborne	0	5	0
Richard Allen	0	10	0
Mrs. Allen	0	10	0
J. Woodcock	0	10	0
Mrs. Woodcock	0	10	0
J. M'Mahon	0	5	0
Abner Burrough	0	5	0
James Hitchcock	0	10	0
Mrs. Hitchcock	0	10	0
S. Bayley	0	1	0
W. Kelly	0	2	0
T. Whitehorse	0	2	6
W. Brennan	0	2	0
Thomas Bowles	0	5	0
John Shaw	0	5	0
Mrs. Rourke	0	5	0
W. Jones	0	5	0
Mrs. Roach	0	2	6
W. Trivet	1	0	0
Mrs Trivet	0	10	0
William Trivet, jun.	0	10	0
Ross Trivet	0	5	0
Lucy Trivet	0	2	0
A. Trivet	0	5	0
E. Trivet	0	2	0
Henry Humphreys	1	0	0
	£439	0	0

Shoalhaven.—Amount in hand of Treasurer.			
Hugh M'Kinnon	1	0	0
Michael Hyam, second subscription	5	5	0
William Raines, second subscription	5	5	0
Henry Thomas	6	0	0
James Graham	5	0	0
James Cumberland	0	10	0
Robert Gardener	1	0	0
John Wheeler	5	0	0
Mrs. John Wheatly	5	5	0
Joseph Ralph	1	0	0
Robert Crudis	1	0	0
E. Bies	1	0	0
Thomas Kennedy	1	0	0
Rev. J. E. Garven	1	0	0
	£24	5	0

Cooke' River District.

Rev. Dr. T. Steele	10	0	0
Mrs. Fanning	5	0	0
John Lalor	2	0	0
Seraena M'Donald	0	10	0
Janet Blackhill	0	2	6
Mary Evans	0	5	0
Marion Nesbitt	0	5	0
Ann Lynch	0	5	0
R. Gill (first subscription)	5	0	0
Miss Bloomfield	1	0	0
Thomas Rowe	0	10	0
Mr. Constable	52	10	0
Constable	21	0	0
James M'Lean	10	10	0
Alexander Miner	0	10	0
Mr. Manger	0	5	0
Mrs. Corbett	1	1	0
Capper	2	0	0
Miss Step'enson	1	0	0
Charles Capper	0	10	0
William Capper	0	10	0
Mrs. Dunlop	5	0	0
Thomas Boulton	0	10	0
Thomas Curtis	0	10	0
Joseph Nobbs	0	5	0
John Minnis	0	5	0
Samuel Lowe	0	5	0
Michael Gannon	1	0	0
Mrs. M. Gannon	1	0	0
John Pointer	0	10	0
Mr. Pointer	0	2	0
Hugh Campbell	1	0	0
Matthew Campbell	0	10	0
George Rose	1	0	0
Alfred Barden	1	0	0
Robert Clark	1	0	0
Mr. Henry	1	0	0
John Collins	0	2	6
Henry Dwyer	0	5	0
Thomas Brennan	3	5	0
C. Gavin	1	1	0
Joseph Hinton	0	10	0
Robert Curtis	0	10	0
Jas. Rottenbury	1	0	0
Edward Bramwell	0	10	0
Thos Busby	0	10	0
Wm. Lawrence	0	5	0
James Gardiner (2nd subscription)	1	0	0
Jeremiah Finn	1	0	0
Jas. Smith	0	2	6
Levi Bardon	1	10	0
George Perry	0	10	0
R. Fulljames	0	5	0
Ben. Kinnersley	0	5	0
James Bosaine	0	10	0
George Dent	1	0	0
Stephen Bown	1	10	0
Mrs. Chard	2	0	0
Chas. Clagget	1	0	0
Thomas Lewis	0	10	0
John Martin	0	2	0
Jas. Stacey	0	10	0
J. Ryland	1	0	0
Thomas S. West	1	0	0
Mr. Hanham	2	0	0
John Bussell	0	10	0
W. Hayley	2	2	0
Mrs. Hayley	1	1	0
W. M. Clarke, first quarterly subscription of £20 annually during war	5	0	0
Thomas Brookhill	0	10	0
James Browne, sen.	0	10	0
James Browne, jun.	0